45th Annual Report

For the fiscal year July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES

DOYLE CONNER, COMMISSIONER

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Letter of Transmittal

The Honorable Reubin O'D. Askew
Governor of Florida
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Dear Governor:

To fulfill statutory requirements, it is my pleasure to submit to you and members of the state legislature, the 45th annual report of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

This report lists and points out the services and programs provided by the department for the fiscal year from July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975. The information contained in this report will reflect the increased importance of the changes in agricultural and consumer needs in our state.

Not only has Florida agriculture continued to grow, but the public has become increasingly aware of activities in the area of consumer services.

There have been significant advances in every division within our department. But to conserve paper and other costs, this report will highlight only a few of the major priorities during the year.

I wish to express my appreciation to all department employes for their dedication and spirit. By like token we are grateful for the assistance and cooperation which we received from every segment of related industries and from all levels of state government.

We offer this report for your consideration and information.

Cordially yours,

Doyle Conner

Doyle Conner
Commissioner

HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT

The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services includes a vast number of expansions, progressions and advancements during its long and somewhat obscure history.

The State Constitution of 1868, written in Monticello, established the position of commissioner of immigration. He was charged with the responsibility of promoting agriculture as well as attracting people into the state. J. S. Adams, the first commissioner, directed the first of an unending series of publications designed to advertise the state far and wide.

The office was to expire at the end of 15 years, but the state legislature had the power to continue it by law.

A constitutional amendment in 1871 created the office of commissioner of lands and immigration, an assignment which combined the offices of surveyor general and commissioner of immigration. One of the commissioners during that period, appointed by Gov. George F. Drew (1877 to 1881), was Hugh A. Corley. William D. Bloxham, whose administration as governor began in January 1881, re-appointed Corley.

When Edward A. Perry became governor in January, 1885, he appointed C. L. Mitchell as commissioner of lands and immigration.

A new constitution, approved by referendum in 1884, was adopted at a convention held in Tallahassee in 1885. It was ratified in the general election of 1886 and became effective Jan. 1, 1887.

The Constitution of 1885 substituted the office of commissioner of agriculture for the commissioner of lands and immigration. That constitution also provided that the six-man cabinet, which included the commissioner of agriculture, should be elective—a unique constitutional device in the United States. Before this, the governor appointed cabinet members.

The Democratic state convention of 1888 met in St. Augustine during May and nominated Lucius B. Wombwell as commissioner of agriculture. He was elected in November and the date of his first commission was Dec. 31, 1888. Wombwell was re-elected in 1892 and 1896, and served until Dec. 27, 1900.

Unfortunately, the Constitution of 1885 had provided for an agriculture commissioner but no agriculture department. According to the constitution, the legislature of 1887 was to prescribe the duties, but it wasn't until 1889 that the legislature delineated some duties, established a bureau of agriculture and placed the supervision of the state prison under the commissioner's direction.

The legislature also established a bureau of immigration composed of the governor, secretary of state and commissioner of agriculture who was to act as president and keep the bureau in his department. The 1891 legislature discarded the three-man committee, and the bureau, charged with the promotion of land sales and settlements by the state, reverted to the agriculture commissioner's sole control and became part of the department.

Benjamin Earnest McLin, who had come to Florida from Tennessee, was a citizen of Lake County at the time of his election as commissioner of agriculture. He served from Jan. 9, 1901 to Jan. 31, 1912, and during the first year of his administration the chemical division was created.

J. C. Luning served only 14 days in 1912, from Feb. 5 to Feb. 19. William A. McRae was commissioner from March 1, 1912 to Oct. 31, 1923, when he resigned.

Nathan Mayo, a native of North Carolina, a past Summerfield postmaster, a former Marion County commissioner and a member of the state House of Representatives in 1921 and 1923, was appointed commissioner of agriculture Nov. 1, 1923 by Gov. Cary A. Hardee. Mayo was elected the following year.

In 1925, the legislature created the division of inspection. At that time, there were 10 inspectors checking everything from gasoline from tankers coming into ports to food, fertilizer and citrus fruit.

Mayo was re-elected in 1928, 1932 when he defeated Franklin O. King 130,550 to 102,148, and in 1936 when he beat W. B. Bishop 192,476 to 86,557 in a first primary battle.

He was unopposed in 1940 and 1944, but had to down Ammon McClellan 320,712 to 103,621 in 1948. He was unopposed again in 1952 and 1956.

In 1935, the Nathan Mayo Building, which housed the offices for the chemical division, was constructed at an approximate cost of $350,000. And the responsibility for the state prison system was removed from the Department of Agriculture in 1957 and taken over by the newly created division of corrections.

On April 14, 1960, while still in office, Mayo died.

He had served as commissioner of agriculture more than twice as long as any other man, before or since. And he had served longer than any commissioner of agriculture in the United States. At that time, he had served more than half the time that his office had been in existence. As a cabinet member, he served during the terms of 10 governors and one acting governor.

Four days after Mayo's death, Gov. LeRoy Collins appointed Lee Thompson to fill the unexpired term. Thompson served until Jan. 3, 1961 when Doyle E. Conner, former Speaker of the House of Representatives from Starke, became Florida's seventh commissioner of agriculture.

That was the year which marked reorganization. The 1959 session of the legislature passed The Agricultural Services Reorganization Act and Gov. Collins signed it June 16, 1959. Several independent boards and bureaus were abolished and their duties were assigned to the department.

The Agricultural Marketing Board, which was created in 1929, and the Marketing Bureau, created in 1917, became the division of marketing. The Livestock Board which was the successor to the Livestock Sanitary Board, established in 1923, became the division of animal industry. And the State Plant Board, created in 1915, became the division of plant industry.

State chemist, a position created in 1891 filled by gubernatorial appointment was absorbed by the department and expanded to director of the division of chemistry. And the bureau of immigration—one of the original subdivisions—was abolished. All this was effective Jan. 15, 1961.

As a result of this reorganization the department emerged with nine divisions: administration, animal industry, chemistry, dairy industry, fruit and vegetable inspection, marketing, plant industry, inspection and standards.

In 1966, expansion of the Mayo Building was completed at a cost of $800,000. On Nov. 25, 1967, the Doyle Conner Building which houses the headquarters for the division of plant industry in Gainesville was dedicated. The 36,000-square-foot building cost $840,000.

The department's name was revised to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services by the Executive Reorganization Act of 1969. And the office of Consumer Services, created in 1967 became a full-fledged division. The independent Board of Forestry, created in 1927, became the division of forestry under the department.

A new laboratory complex, built for $3.8 million, was opened in November, 1972, and dedicated April 4, 1973. The division of chemistry and the division of standards moved from the Mayo Building to the complex.

Conner won a close battle with W. R. "Buster" Hancock for the commissioner's post in 1960, gathering 435,294 votes to Hancock's 370,644. He was unopposed in the elections of 1964, 1966 and 1970. And he overwhelmed American Party candidate Don Webb in 1974, collecting 1,087,452 ballots to Webb's 302,650.

ORGANIZATION

There are 11 divisions within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. They are administration, animal industry, chemistry, consumer services, dairy industry, forestry, fruit and vegetable inspection, inspection, marketing, plant industry and standards.

But the commissioner has some offices which are responsible directly to him. These include the soil and water conservation office in Gainesville, the legal section and the fair coordinator's office both of which are in Tallahassee.

In addition there are four regional offices. The managers and their locations are: Art Calvert of Miami, Sam Romano of Tampa, Bill Harrod of Jacksonville and Hoyt Box of Pensacola.

A bill passed by the state legislature in 1937 authorized the organization of soil and water conservation districts. There are 60 districts operating in Florida and with few exceptions, district boundaries coincide with county lines.

Governing each district is a board of district supervisors, made up of five local leaders elected by the people in their district. These supervisors work closely with a district conservationist which is appointed by the Soil and Water Conservation Service, a wing of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A state Soil and Water Conservation Council has five members who advise, counsel and consult with the Commissioner of Agriculture and the administrative officer of the council on the promulgation, administration and enforcement of laws, rules and regulations relating to soil and water conservation. And they work closely with the 60 districts.

During fiscal year 1975, 27,773 landowners in Florida, managing more than 13.9 million acres of land, continued to benefit from the services made available through their local soil and water conservation district.

Under the state's accelerated soil survey program coordinated by the council, an all time high of 1,535,119 acres were mapped. The soil survey provides information vital to the proper use and management of Florida's soil resources.

The legal section represents the department just as a private law firm would represent a large-scale corporate client. The 'law firm' activity litigates and defends on behalf of the department and the commissioner in his official functions.

The legal staff drafts or reviews leases, timber sales, pesticide application agreements and all other contracts and documents used by the department and the various divisions.

Our legal office also furnishes leadership in the review and drafting of legislation which affects or is desired by the divisions and, in a collateral vein, drafts and promulgates rules and regulations to implement statutes under which the department functions.

Additionally, the legal staff provides representation for the various technical councils which function in an advisory capacity to the commissioner.

ADMINISTRATION

Harold H. Hoffman became assistant commissioner of agriculture and director of the division of administration in April, 1965. He joined the department in 1940 as a chemist in the division of chemistry's feed laboratory, was named laboratory chief in 1948 and associate state chemist in 1959.

Born March 29, 1914, in Jefferson County, Nebr., Mr. Hoffman attended elementary and secondary schools in Winter Haven, Fla. He was graduated from the University of Florida in 1938 with a bachelor's degree in chemistry.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

The finance and accounting unit was responsible for operating and fixed capital outlay expenditures totaling $49,698,843 during the 1974-75 fiscal year. This section is responsible for the administration of revenue, disbursements, budgeting, property management, and federal grant in aid activity.

During the past year, the unit has made progress toward automating portions of the budgetary process and has further modified daily accounting activities in order to maximize productivity and efficiency.

GENERAL SERVICES

The bureau of general services is responsible for departmental purchasing, maintenance, grounds, duplicating and printing, mail distribution, supplies, communication, and coordinating all records management with Board of Archives and Records Management, and preventive maintenance, Department of General Services. Work involves the development of procedures necessary to carry out these responsibilities.

Purchasing is responsible for writing, checking or revising specifications, preparing and mailing bid invitations to prospective vendors, checking requisitions prepared by other divisions and issuing purchase orders.

Maintenance section is responsible for maintaining heating and air conditioning, custodial cleaning and security for the Mayo Building and Laboratory Complex.

Grounds maintenance section is responsible for the maintaining, beautifying and landscaping of 112 acres.

Supply section is responsible for requisitioning, storing and issuing supplies to all 11 divisions in the department.

Mail distribution section is responsible for the distribution of all department incoming, outgoing and interoffice mail in the Tallahassee offices. They remove all revenue and type a daily cash report.

Communication consist of two consoles and two operators who are responsible for handling all incoming and outgoing WATS calls for the department.

INFORMATION RESEARCH SERVICES

A total of 250 news releases was issued during the fiscal year, and many of these included photographs. Staff members either appeared or made arrangements for about two dozen television appearances.

In January bureau chief Charles M. Allen, Jr. and information specialist Richard Harvey established a network of 56 radio stations throughout the state which air a weekly public service radio program. A total of 156 tapes were mailed during the fiscal year.

Correspondence in and out of state pertaining to agriculture and consumer services constitutes a large part of the bureau's efforts. Some 30,000 inquiries and letters of this nature were mailed during the year.

Visitors to the bureau offices and telephone callers are furnished information. A total of 1,400 visitors was welcomed and some 3,500 incoming phone calls were handled during the period.

Information services prepared and distributed a weekly "Farm Front" column and assisted in distributing weekly columns from the division of consumer services and the division of forestry.

In addition to the annual report and an annual brochure entitled "Summarizing Florida Agriculture", the bureau developed two pamphlets. One was a revision of "Light Horse Production in Florida" and the other was a booklet establishing a speakers' bureau within the department.

The bureau also distributed 190,000 publications either in person or by mail. Most popular among the pubs was "20 Ways Not To Be Gypped"—42,488 were sent out.

PERSONNEL

Personnel is responsible for the maintenance of the official records of this agency's employees, administration of the state uniform pay plan and for the administration and interpretation of the personnel rules and regulations of the Career Service System.

The year covered by this report has been filled with events that have had major impact on the department's personnel administration policies and plans. The impact of some of the year's events have yet to be felt in full.

During FY 1974-5 the state legislature enacted law allowing employees of the state to bargain collectively with their employers through labor union representation. To date, no collective bargaining unit has been formed within the department. All department supervisory personnel have received adequate information concerning collective bargaining to prevent unfair labor practices from being committed through actions or words.

In May 1974 state employees and employers came under the provisions of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act. Each job classification within the agency was examined in detail to determine if it was exempt or non-exempt from the provisions of this act.

The determinations were finalized through approval by the division of personnel. Employees not exempt from the act are now limited to a 40 hour work week (except for certain fire-fighting classes who work under an approved extended work week).

Time keeping practices were improved within the agency and the payment of overtime wages became mandatory for non-exempt employees. During the fiscal year $62,000 were expended for the payment of overtime.

Only through self-discipline by individual employees, rescheduling of work loads by supervisors and overall fiscal control from division levels was the budget year completed without a dollar shortage as no funds were or have been appropriated for overtime salaries.

Personnel requested the assistance of the division of personnel's classification section in conducting an agency wide impartial audit to insure all employees are properly classified and paid for the work performed. This audit commenced in mid-year and is being conducted on a division by division basis. It is still on-going and results should be promulgated in the next fiscal year.

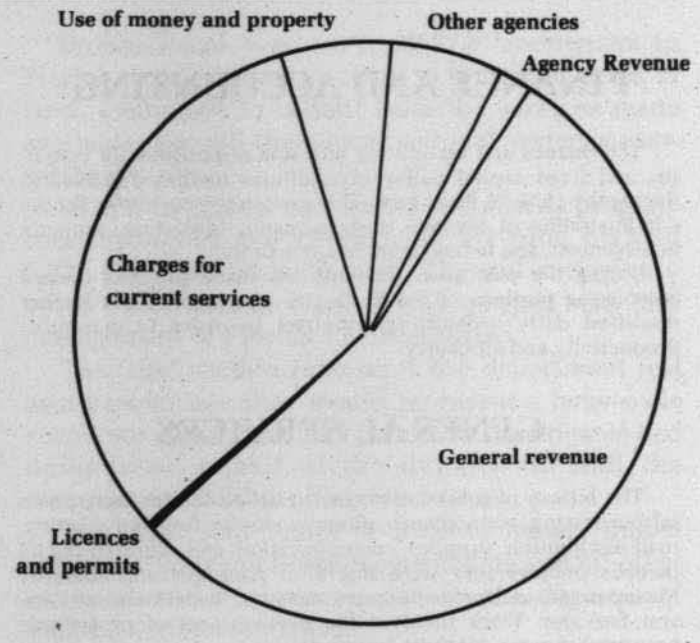
Due to the general economic recession, employee turnover decreased markedly and the number of persons applying for work increased. More qualified applicants are available for work than in the past five years and our divisions are not experiencing the recruiting problems that were, in many instances, acute in the past.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Summary of Revenue, July 1, 1974, through June 30, 1975
Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Revenue:

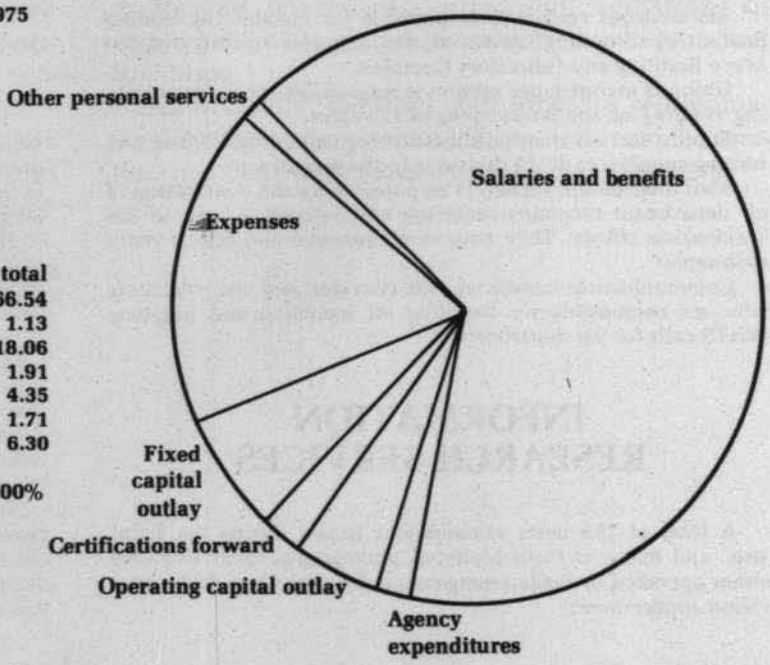
	Amount	% of total
Use of money and property	$ 3,089,449	5.90
Charges for current services	16,806,736	32.12
Licences and permits	164,509	.31
General revenue	28,356,720	54.19
Agency revenue	851,638	1.63
Other agencies	3,063,137	5.85
Total	$52,332,189	100%



Summary of Expenditures, July 1, 1974, through June 30, 1975
Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Expenditures:

	Amount	% of total
Salaries and benefits	$33,068,693	66.54
Other personal services	563,849	1.13
Expenses	8,971,267	18.06
Certifications forward	947,627	1.91
Operating capital outlay	2,163,352	4.35
Agency expenditures	851,638	1.71
Fixed capital outlay	3,132,417	6.30
	$49,698,843	100%



ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Dr. Clarence L. Campbell received his veterinary medicine degree from Ohio State University in 1945. Later that year he joined the Florida Livestock Sanitary Board as a field veterinarian. He became assistant state veterinarian in 1948, acting state veterinarian in 1952 and state veterinarian in 1953. Dr. Campbell was born September 24, 1921 in Indianapolis, Ind., attending Sebring, Fla., public schools and Florida Southern College.

The division of animal industry was actively engaged in regulatory programs to control and eradicate contagious and infectious diseases among the livestock of the state and to insure a wholesome meat supply to our citizens. The degree of progress varied in the several phases of the division's activities.

The animal industry technical council which is an advisory body to the commissioner of agriculture held four meetings during the year to review the various programs of the division and to provide the commissioner with recommendations for program operations. This is a 10-man body composed of four beef cattlemen and one representative each from the dairy, equine, poultry, swine, meat packing and livestock marketing industries. Meetings are held in various locations within the state to afford opportunities to the livestock industry and public to participate in program planning activities.

ADMINISTRATION

The director of animal industry is responsible for the operation of all regulatory programs and for keeping the commissioner, the technical council and the industry advised of trends and developments in livestock disease control. The director's office provides supervision and clerical support for all operating bureaus and units of the division.

MAINTENANCE UNIT

The primary duties of the maintenance unit include the repair of the several laboratory facilities and automotive and other mechanical equipment of the division of animal industry.

As the division had no major construction projects in the fiscal year, the unit's program was of a distinctly routine nature—that of keeping wheels rolling, supplying the needs of field personnel, and relieving as far as possible the various bureau heads and technical personnel of the worries of inventories, supplies and equipment.

The unit had opportunities, during the prosecution of its own responsibilities, to assist seven other divisions of the department by lending the expertise of its mechanics and its shop facilities.

MARKS AND BRANDS UNIT

As of June 30, 1975, 10,029 active brands were recorded in this unit. This is a decrease of 1,858 brands from last fiscal year due to cancellation of 2,367 inactive brands in March.

During the fiscal year 1974-75, 613 brands were registered. $613 in fees were received, and $51 in fees were refunded.

During this period, the marks and brands unit collected $3,705 in fees as a result of issuing 741 livestock hauler's permits. This is a decrease of 196 permits from the 1973-74 fiscal year.

The number of livestock reported stolen or missing decreased by 215 per cent for 1974-75. Equipment and farm products stolen or destroyed increased during this period. This unit assisted in the investigation of 149 complaints of missing, stolen, or slaughtered livestock, and stolen or destroyed farm equipment and feed for livestock with a total value of $247,156.

The following figures reflect a breakdown of types and value reported stolen, missing or destroyed. These are based only on figures obtained by field investigators.

Type	Amount	Value
Cattle	577	$120,727
Hogs	25	1,058
Horses	8	3,290
Sheep	1	35
Goats	1	40
Tractors, trailers, trucks, wagons	7	9,400
Bridles, saddles, halters, tack	169	24,650
Tools and miscellaneous equipment	—	3,592
Barns destroyed by arson	2	3,000

$10,833 worth of livestock and equipment was recovered, amounting to 4.9 per cent of the total reported stolen, missing, slaughtered, or destroyed by arson. This figure does not include the $30,439 worth of beef quarters and processed meats reported stolen or hijacked.

During the year, 16 persons were arrested. Four juveniles were charged with theft and slaughter of hogs. Bond was set at $10,000 each for two people arrested for grand larceny. Dispositions of all cases are not complete as of this reporting.

Meetings were held with the Florida Cattlemen's Association office to plan a curriculum for the Florida police standards training program regarding prevention and investigation of theft of livestock and related equipment. A large amount of investigative activity for this fiscal year has been conducted in an effort to identify members of a highly organized theft ring involving horses, horse trailers, saddles and tack, operating throughout Florida and on an interstate basis.

During this period, this unit has also become involved in investigating complaints of fraudulent cattle operations involving the loss of millions of dollars by investors. Investigators have been conducting special projects such as the collection of hair standards of all types of livestock in Florida to be retained at the Florida department of criminal law enforcement's crime laboratory, and the development of a slide film series with sound regarding the identification of different breeds of livestock for the Florida police standards training program.

This unit was accepted as a member of the Florida intelligence unit during October, 1974. This organization is composed of criminal intelligence units of state and local law enforcement agencies throughout Florida.

CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Surveillance for livestock diseases and disease vectors by employees of this bureau was conducted at 34 livestock auction markets and on farms and ranches. No serious problems were encountered. Larva and tick specimens collected at markets were all of a harmless variety.

Florida has been free of hog cholera since July, 1972, and no cases were found in the continental United States during the period of this report. In view of this favorable situation, the restrictions on farm to farm movements of swine within the state were rescinded by the commissioner.

The equine infectious anemia control program progressed satisfactorily during the year. The current infection rate, 3.53 per cent, is considerably lower than that found in the early stages of the program.

Enforcement of tattoo requirements and isolation of reactors presents numerous problems due to limited field personnel and an unawareness of the program rules on the part of a few horse owners. However, for the most part, the program is well accepted and industry cooperation is good.

One positive case of equine piroplasmosis was reported during the year. This animal, located in Broward County, had been previously infected and treated in 1973 and released from quarantine after showing negative tests following treatment.

The tick known to transmit equine piroplasmosis was found on 633 horses in the South Florida area. Vector control activities were conducted on a lesser scale than in previous years due to the involvement of field personnel with the equine infectious anemia program.

POULTRY DISEASES

The bureau of poultry services is responsible for control and eradication of infectious and contagious diseases of poultry. The bureau also administers the national poultry improvement plan in the State of Florida.

Specific disease control programs are conducted in regard to S. pullorum, fowl typhoid, and M. gallisepticum. In addition, the bureau directs epidemiological investigations and enforces control measures, including quarantine and eradication, when a poultry disease constitutes a threat to the poultry population of the state, such as infectious Laryngotracheitis or exotic Newcastle disease.

During the past year, 147 hatchery inspections were performed. Periodic inspections and tests must be made to assure that standards of sanitation and disease criteria are met.

Hatchery air and swab sampling for presence of bacteria is routinely employed during hatchery inspections. 1.1 million breeder chickens were tested for S. pullorum and Fowl Typhoid diseases, and 1 million were tested for M. gallisepticum disease.

The bureau is also responsible for enforcing the law requiring all hatcheries and poultry farms to provide for sanitary disposal of dead birds and hatchery residue. 1,054 poultry farms and hatcheries have been issued certificates of compliance (or approval) of their dead bird disposal facilities. During the year, 1,010 disposal facility inspections were performed.

The bureau issued permits for importation of poultry into the state. During the 12-month period ending June 30, 1975, 77 permits covering 925,000 birds were issued for importation into the state. During the same period, health certificates for export purposes were issued covering 7,300,000 dozen hatching eggs and 13.25 million chicks, poultry, and miscellaneous birds.

Regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) allow commercial lots of birds to be brought into the United States and held in USDA approved quarantine facilities furnished by the importer for a minimum of 30 days. While in quarantine, the birds are under veterinary services supervision for examinations and tests to make sure they are free of exotic Newcastle or other infectious diseases.

There are nine of these quarantine facilities in the Miami area. Personnel from the bureau of poultry services regularly review their activities, including on-site inspections.

BRUCELLOSIS AND TUBERCULOSIS

Brucellosis continues to be the number one disease problem in livestock. The disease incidence is increasing in nearly every state in the country and the economic impact on both cattle owners and regulatory agencies has been tremendous.

The primary reason this disease is out of control is the low incidence of calf vaccinates that are obtainable for herd replacements. There is little chance of reducing infection, especially in dairy herds, if replacements are not protected by immunization with Strain 19 brucella vaccine.

At the close of the year, there were 296 infected beef herds and 80 infected dairy herds in the state. Three counties—Dixie, Orange and Seminole—were designated as brucellosis certified free areas during the year.

At three heavily infected dairy herds in the state, a research project utilizing adult vaccination with Strain 19 was instituted by the APHIS in cooperation with the division to evaluate the efficacy of adult vaccination as a tool in the overall eradication program. If the adult vaccination plan proves meritorious, the burden of continual testing in infected herds will be relieved considerably.

Tuberculosis was disclosed in one dairy herd during the past year. This herd consists of 850 head of registered Holstein cattle.

DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORIES

The diagnostic laboratories had a very active year during 1974-75. The five laboratories processed a total of 62,312 accessions (cases) covering a variety of species of animals.

A total of 780,648 tests of all types were conducted, varying from autopsies to toxicologic examinations to serum tests for various diseases to bacterial cultures to parasite examinations and identifications. All of these are an integral part of each of the laboratories, with the branch laboratories forwarding some materials to the main laboratory for further tests. The most common conditions diagnosed state-wide, year round, are pneumonias, parasitisms, and various respiratory virus disease.

The emphasis of the main laboratory at Kissimmee is on bovine and equine diseases with histopathologic examination of tissues from all species. The branch laboratory at Dade City is primarily concerned with poultry diseases.

The laboratory at Cottondale is interested in all species and is the regional laboratory for equine infectious anemia testing in West Florida. The laboratory at Live Oak is also interested in all species, though poultry and cattle are most important, with equine infectious anemia testing also being conducted there. The Miami Springs laboratory directs its efforts to poultry, small animals and testing for equine infectious anemia.

The bovine cases processed in all laboratories totaled 2,056 with 392 autopsies. The equine cases, including equine infectious anemia test cases, totaled 44,855 with 79 autopsies. Avian cases totaled 2,409, with a grand total of 10,387 autopsies. The other cases processed, small animals, exotic species, tigers, ocelots, porpoises, etc., totaled 12,781 with 658 autopsies.

The greatest part of the diagnostic laboratories program at present is the testing of equine serums for equine infectious anemia under the control program begun in 1973. Four of the five laboratories are approved to conduct the AGID official test.

In the time since testing was started in 1970, a total of 151,703 serum samples have been tested with 9,401 of these being determined as positive; a reaction rate overall of 6.2 per cent.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION
Division of Animal Industry
Fiscal 1974-75

BUREAU OF BRUCELLOSIS AND TUBERCULOSIS

Cattle Tested for Brucellosis	758,639
Percent of Cattle Infected	1.91
Swine Tested for Brucellosis	1,755
Percent of Swine Infected	.28
Cattle Backtagged at Markets	126,469
Cattle Tested at Slaughtering Establishments	178,303
Percent of Cattle Infected	1.74
Calves Vaccinated	46,494
Cattle Tested for Tuberculosis	47,159
Percent of Cattle Infected	0.00

BUREAU OF CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cattle Inspected at Livestock Markets	693,876
Swine Inspected at Livestock Markets	324,022
Livestock Inspected on Farms	1,415,657
Garbage Feeders	503
Swine Fed Garbage	29,427

BUREAU OF POULTRY SERVICES

Hatchery Inspections	147
Birds Tested for Pullorum Disease	1,066,983
Birds Tested for M. Gallisepticum	1,027,092
Foreign Exports, Baby Chicks	12,872,085
Foreign Exports, Hatching Eggs, doz.	7,349,738

BUREAU OF MEAT INSPECTION

Animals Slaughtered	420,767
Poultry Slaughtered	7,139,493
Red Meat Products Produced Under Inspection, lbs.	680,887,287
Red Meat Products Condemned, lbs.	5,219,190
Poultry Products Produced Under Inspection, lbs.	171,391,408
Poultry Products Condemned on Ante-mortem, lbs.	77,757
Poultry Products Condemned on Post-mortem, lbs.	1,786,062
Products Certified, lbs.	2,629,226
Products Rejected for Certification, lbs.	63,552

BUREAU OF DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORIES

Cases Submitted	62,312
Tests Performed	259,197

EQUINE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM

Animals Sprayed and Inspected	46,685
Horses Tested for Equine Infectious Anemia	68,164
Percent of Horses Infected	3.53

MARKS AND BRANDS UNIT

Theft Complaints Investigated	149
Theft Warrants Secured	16
Brand Certificates Issued	613
Livestock Hauler's Permits Issued	741

MEAT INSPECTION

This bureau provides assurance to the consumer of clean, wholesome, unadulterated meat and poultry food products. In addition, the service provided by this program assists in livestock disease control and pesticide residue programs.

Over 850 million pounds of red meat and poultry products were produced in 58 slaughter and 225 processing plants under state inspection. All establishments are in full compliance with federal standards. In addition, 63 plants conducting custom slaughter and processing of meat animals for private consumption are under surveillance of the bureau to see that adequate sanitation practices are maintained.

A cutback in state and federal funds, together with increased cost of materials and services, made it necessary to discontinue the meat processing inspection training course for employees, and to reduce the amount of inspection at processing plants and custom slaughter plants.

Investigations of illegal activities resulted in five arrests and convictions of individuals selling uninspected meat within the state.

CHEMISTRY

Dr. Charles H. Van Middelem, director of the division of chemistry since September 1, 1973, was born August 6, 1919 in Bruges, Belgium. He received a bachelor's degree in 1944 and a Ph.D. in biochemistry in 1952 from Cornell University. From 1952 to 1973, he was on the research faculty staff with the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, and was in charge of the Pesticide Research Laboratory in Gainesville.

The division of chemistry has the primary responsibility for conducting laboratory analyses on samples submitted by state agencies and for providing, when necessary, technical evaluations to enforce the following five chapters of the Florida Statutes: pesticides; food, drug and cosmetics; fertilizers; seed certification; seed and feed. The laboratories of this division conduct various chemical, biochemical, microbiological analyses as well as physically test and evaluate a wide variety of products sold in the state to protect the Florida consumer and purchasing public.

Examples of the type of technical assistance provided by personnel of this division to assure compliance with appropriate state laws are as follows: (1) approve applications for registration of fertilizer, (2) review food labels, (3) examine pesticide labels presented for registration and (4) verify seed labels.

Samples to be analyzed, examined or tested are usually obtained through inspectors employed by the various divisions in this department or from other state agencies and forwarded to one of our laboratories. If the analyses indicate the sample is illegal, subsequent enforcement action is the responsibility of the division or state agency that originated the sample or commodity.

The only exception to the enforcement responsibility is the pesticide residue laboratory where fresh vegetable field samples are obtained through inspectors directly under the control of this laboratory. Any necessary enforcement action required on these particular samples would be the direct responsibility of this laboratory.

During the past fiscal year, the division of chemistry was authorized a total of 110 positions, of which eight are located in laboratories in central and south Florida, plus four inspectors assigned to furnish field samples to the laboratories. The division of chemistry is composed of the following bureaus and sections: pesticide residue, pesticide, fertilizer, feed, seed, food, commodity testing, methods development, laboratory services and administration.

During the year, several bureaus obtained some urgently required modern instrumentation. The acquisition of this new equipment has significantly increased the versatility and overall analytical capability of these bureaus. The laboratories of this division analyzed over 55,000 samples of feed, seed, fertilizer, food, pesticide formulations, pesticide residue and other commodities during the year. Approximately 350,000 individual tests and determinations were conducted on these samples.

PESTICIDE RESIDUE LABORATORY

During the year personnel and equipment were transferred from the former temporary laboratory in Miami to new consolidated laboratory facilities at Port Everglades. There were 8,673 official samples and 994 special samples analyzed by the three field laboratories and the central laboratory of this bureau. Approximately 3 per cent of the official samples taken during the year were found to be violative.

With the field laboratory located near the major vegetable-producing areas of the state, a broader and more representative monitoring by the inspectors is continuously being stressed. Increased emphasis during the year was placed on sampling retail outlets in the state for fresh vegetables as a result of a survey indicating a high percentage of violations in this area of operations.

Field inspectors of this bureau conducted 3,680 inspections of farms, packing houses, retail outlets, etc., and obtained 3,299 fresh vegetable samples for pesticide residue analysis. Regulatory action was taken on commodities found to be adulterated by removal from commercial channels.

A new contract with the U. S. Food and Drug Administration for analysis of 792 samples of frozen fish was initiated during this fiscal year, and analyses were completed on the 900 FDA samples of frozen breaded fish sticks and shellfish, frozen vegetables, casseroles and frozen nationality dishes contracted during the previous fiscal year.

PESTICIDE LABORATORY

This laboratory operates under the Florida Pesticide Law, Chapter 487, Florida Statutes. The purpose of this act is to provide protection for the home gardener as well as the commercial user of pesticides.

Under this act every pesticide which is distributed, sold or offered for sale in Florida must be registered with the state. One of the main responsibilities of this laboratory is to analyze all pesticide samples submitted to determine whether the percentages of guaranteed active ingredients in the formulation are within the tolerance allowed in the pesticide act.

All pesticide labels that are presented for registration are examined by this laboratory to verify their conformance with the act and recommend any corrections necessary to secure registration. Pesticide formulations are examined to determine the presence of unguaranteed chemicals which might result in illegal residues on Florida crops.

During this past year, this laboratory analyzed 7,063 pesticide samples which required 13,561 different determinations. Approximately 7.5 per cent of the samples analyzed were found to be deficient. The laboratory was involved in several collaborative programs with AOAC and also the AAPCO check sample program which consisted of comparative studies between state regulatory and industry laboratories.

FERTILIZER LABORATORY

This laboratory is responsible for the laboratory and technical phases of the enforcement of the Florida Commercial Fertilizer Law, Chapter 576, of the Florida Statutes. Official samples of commercial fertilizers offered for sale in Florida are analyzed for the primary plant nutrients, nitrogen, available phosphoric acid and water soluble potash.

Secondary plant nutrients such as magnesium, manganese, copper, zinc, iron, boron, chlorine, sulfur, etc., are also analyzed when guaranteed. Samples of dolomite and limestone are analyzed to determine if the guarantees are met as to content of calcium and magnesium. Microscopic examinations of fertilize samples are made to verify the source materials stated on the label and detect discrepancies.

A state chemist fertilizer analysis report is mailed to the manufacturer, dealer and consumer involved with each sample. If the laboratory analysis indicates that any ingredient falls outside the legal tolerance, the sample is reported as deficient and a monetary penalty is assessed.

This penalty is paid to the consumer by the manufacturer. A computerized system for handling laboratory data and preparing analysis reports is being utilized and has greatly simplified the quarterly report preparation and compilation of other data.

The fertilizer laboratory checks applications for registration of commercial fertilizers to determine if all guarantees and claims are compatible with the ingredients present. Approximately 6,000 applications were examined during the past fiscal year.

A continuous program of methods evaluation enables this laboratory to be current with the latest materials, procedures and analytical instrumentation. This laboratory conducted approximately 92,500 separate analytical determinations on a total of 8,785 samples submitted, of which over 26 per cent were deficient.

FEED LABORATORY

This laboratory conducts analyses on all types of animal feed sold in Florida, thereby assuring these feeds are in compliance with the provisions of the Florida Commercial Feed Law. When necessary, laboratory analytical data are used as legal evidence to gain compliance with the law.

The major portion of this laboratory's analytical effort is devoted to cattle, poultry, horse and swine feeds. Determinations conducted on these samples are for protein, fat and fiber as well as routine analysis for moisture, ash and equivalent protein from non-protein nitrogen.

Analyses are also made for minerals guaranteed on the label such as calcium, phosphorus, salt, iron, copper, cobalt, manganese, magnesium and zinc. Medicated feed additives commonly used in cattle, poultry and swine rations such as coccidiostats, wormers or medications to aid in stimulating growth or improve feed efficiency are also analyzed.

Antibiotics used as additives and certain vitamins are also determined. A thorough microscopic examination is made on each official sample. Findings are checked against ingredients claimed and any differences are noted and reported.

The antibiotic section made analysis of an additional antibiotic, penicillin, during this year. The cooperative forage testing program with the Agricultural Extension Service is now in its ninth year. Contractual agreement with FDA funding for analyses of medicated feed samples taken in connection with inspectors medicated feed mill inspection was maintained and plans are to continue this program.

A Karl Fisher Titrator was purchased and the laboratory now conducts moisture analyses on all molasses and liquid feeds. Total sugars are also determined on all molasses and molasses based liquid feed samples received by the laboratory.

The utilization of a new atomic absorption spectrophotometer has greatly improved the versatility and speed of mineral analyses of feeds. During the year this laboratory completed 75,037 determinations on 7,836 samples.

SEED LABORATORY

This laboratory conducts purity and germination tests to determine the quality of seed offered for sale to Florida consumers. All samples are checked to determine the presence of any noxious weeds and also determine trueness to variety.

Samples of all lots of seed grown under the Florida Certified Seed Law are checked for variety, purity, germination, noxious weeds and moisture content. Seed labels are reviewed to determine if all requirements of the Florida Seed Law are met. All other crop and weed seed found are identified.

Greenhouse sand tests are conducted on problem samples to correlate laboratory germination tests. Field varietal grow-out tests are conducted on seed that cannot be identified as to variety by seed characteristics. Investigations are made on complaints from farmers and Seed Arbitration Council meetings held.

During this fiscal year the Seed Laboratory tested 11,465 samples, which required 40,127 determinations. Over 600 field grow-out tests were made to determine variety.

FOOD LABORATORY

To assure a safe and wholesome food supply, this laboratory analyzes foods by chemical, bacterial, and physical means to verify the absence of adulterants, compliance with standards of quality and identity, and to assure proper representation in nutritional claims and labeling. The laboratory is composed of the food chemistry, meat chemistry and the microbiology section plus the administrative unit which maintains compliance by reviewing and preparing food labels and providing advice to Florida food processors.

During 1974-75, the program of general surveillance was strengthened by analyzing samples from 731 Florida food processors. Samples analyzed, both from in-state and out-of-state processors, totaled 9,552 involving 98,524 individual tests. State action was initiated on 28.63 per cent of the samples analyzed. Each month random samples are requested from the 2,500 or more Florida food processors.

In addition, meat samples are received routinely from the 300 or more meat processors, various state agencies, and directly from Florida consumers. During the year, the laboratory completed analyses of frozen fish and vegetables on a FDA contract and also continued examination of Florida bakeries, bottling plants and warehouses under a continuing state-federal agreement.

The food chemistry section increased its surveillance of food nutritional claims, and analyzed many bakery products included under the new state enrichment law, for their vitamin and mineral content. Concerted screening for saccharin content was conducted during the year when sugar prices suddenly increased, resulting in several instances of substitution violations.

Many fruit juice products were analyzed, honey processors screened, and machinery mold content of food investigated to evaluate the sanitation conditions during food production. These analyses were in addition to the many tests conducted for rodent and insect filth in foods, food additives, preservatives and artificial colors in foods.

Recently developed methodology involving new instrumentation was adapted to routinize analysis of vitamins, additives and preservatives in foods.

Analyses of meat for protein, moisture, fat preservatives, nitrites, phosphates, added colors, and extenders such as nonfat dry milk, cereal and soya products were continued by the meat

chemistry section. Many meats were analyzed to determine the highest internal cooking temperatures to which they had been subjected during processing to assure adequate bacterial control during storage. A major study of suitable methods to detect extenders in meat was also initiated.

The microbiology section analyzed for bacteria in food as well as coliforms and *E. coli* which are useful as indicators of sanitation conditions. Food poisoning bacteria such as Salmonella, staphylococci, and *Clostridium perfringens* were also analyzed for in numerous foods.

During the year, many problems with yeast contamination in soft drinks and mold contamination in grainery products were revealed. Numerous canned foods were analyzed to verify adequate processing and absence of bacterial contamination.

Chemists and microbiologists of this laboratory received very useful training during the year in new instrumentation and their applications. The laboratory chief and assistant chief continued to present various food topics before consumer groups, food processor associations and university classes.

METHODS DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY

During the year, this laboratory obtained a high-pressure liquid chromatograph and a fluorescence spectrophotometer for developmental purposes in the division. The liquid chromatograph was successfully adapted as an analytical method for saccharin, sodium benzoate and potassium sorbate as well as for caffeine in soft and fruit drinks.

This new procedure has been accepted for publication in the Journal of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists as a proposed official method for use by regulatory analytical chemists. During the past year the liquid chromatographic technique has also been adapted successfully for the following analyses: niacin in enriched foods, vitamin A in foods, several rodenticides in baits, and low levels of a herbicide and a fungicide remaining on citrus fruit.

In the past these analyses were either not feasible or were excessively time-consuming to perform. The fluorescence spectrophotometer was used to develop a more rapid and accurate analytical method for riboflavin, qualitatively confirm saccharin in soft drinks and fruit drinks, and determine selenium in frozen foods.

COMMODITY TESTING LABORATORY

This laboratory analyzes and makes observations on bid samples submitted by the Division of Purchasing, Department of General Services. Follow-up testing is also done after the purchased commodities are delivered to state institutions.

It also cooperates with the department of education by testing janitorial supplies to facilitate certification by the vendors. This program has resulted in an improvement in the quality of janitorial supplies, increased price uniformity and has improved the knowledge of the school purchasing agents.

The acquisition of a surface tensiometer during the year made it possible to initiate effective testing of carpet shampoos and cleaners.

The total number of samples analyzed by this laboratory during the year were 1,195 of which 45 per cent passed. Of the 16,006 tests and observations made, 90 per cent passed.

Testing was done on laundry supplies, paper, paint, office and janitorial supplies, textiles, office and school room furniture. A significant amount of laboratory testing was devoted to floor finishes, detergents and wax strippers submitted for a state bid by numerous vendors.

The resultant savings to the state in purchasing these commodities is estimated at $300,000 per year.

Samples from delivered shipments of textiles continue to be tested for compliance with specifications. These items, representing over $1 million state purchases, include clothing, apparel, textiles, piece goods, household linens, and shoes. Paper items were tested to provide data for reestablishing the state paper contracts on paper towels, toilet tissue and cut paper.

LABORATORY SERVICES

The primary duties of this section consist of receiving, preparing and distributing samples to the various laboratories for chemical, microbiological and physical testing. These samples, shipped to Tallahassee primarily by official state field inspectors, consist of commercial fertilizers, feeds, seeds, formulated pesticides and various types of foods.

All samples received are logged in and assigned an official code number to preserve the identity of each sample throughout the entire investigative procedure. This official number is referred to when necessary by the chemists involved, without prejudice as to the specific manufacturer, dealer or consumer. For the samples requiring extensive preparation prior to laboratory analysis, procedures recommended by the Association of Official Analytical Chemists are carefully followed.

This section also has the responsibility of compiling and organizing the semi-annual divisional orders for all types of chemicals and glassware as well as the proper dispensing of the supplies necessary for the daily operation of all of the laboratories in the division. An inventory is maintained by this section of all surplus chemicals, glassware, and other supplies in the division.

CONSUMER SERVICES

Robert J. Bishop joined the department in 1967 to head a newly created office of consumer services. Governmental reorganization elevated the office to division status July 1, 1969. Mr. Bishop was born March 25, 1913 in Bishopville, Fla. He received a bachelor's degree in 1935 and a law degree in 1943 from the University of Florida. From 1943-48 he served as public relations counsel to the chain store industry, was executive secretary of Lawyers Title Guaranty Fund in 1948-49, and executive director of Atlantic Union Committee, Inc. in 1949-50. He was a practicing attorney in Orlando from 1950 until he joined the department.

In 1969 when Florida's state government was reorganized, the office of consumer services became the division of consumer services. The name of the department was changed at the same time, but this did not mean that the department was doing something new; it was simply a full acknowledgement of the role the Department of Agriculture has played in protecting consumers since the first consumer law was passed in 1889.

The division's goal is to foster fair dealing and honesty in the marketplace and to instill in consumers a justifiable confidence that they will get fair treatment in dealing with business. By pursuing the following avenues of service during the last biennium we are confident that we have moved closer to the achievement of that goal.

CONSUMER EDUCATION

The division of consumer services is committed to the philosophy that an informed consumer is the best protection against fraud. The consumer education function of this division has been accomplished through news releases to the various communications media, monthly newsletters, speeches, seminars, and other personal contacts, the distribution of printed literature, and through telephone calls. For example:

1. A monthly newsletter, "What's Cooking of Consumer Interest," is mailed to 5,000 households.
2. Approximately 10,000 households are reached through numerous speeches, educational seminars, and other types of public meetings conducted by personnel of this division each month.
3. Each month the division mails out an average of 10,000 pieces of educational literature on how to buy, use, and take care of consumer products.
4. Approximately 550,000 households in Florida are reached each month with our consumer alert news release to radio, television and newspapers.
5. The division is becoming heavily involved with the state Department of Education in implementing Florida's new law requiring the teaching of consumer education in the public schools of our state.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

This division is involved in the receiving, classifying, and investigation of complaints, and taking corrective action whenever possible. For special assignments in specific cases, personnel from other divisions of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services are called upon for needed supplementary service. The divisions of chemistry, inspection, and standards work closely with the division of consumer services in the analyses of questionable products and the enforcement of state law where products are found to be substandard. Enforcement is usually administered in the form of injunction after appropriate hearings.

6,937 consumer complaints were received by the division of consumer services during 1973. In 1974, 10,028 complaints were received. The most numerous areas of complaint were, in descending order: 1. autos and accessories; 2. mail order; 3. home construction and maintenance; 4. mobile homes; 5. food; 6. home furnishings; 7. fuel; 8. health services; 9. vacation schemes; 10. appliances.

During the last year, 25,862 pieces of mail regarding complaints were mailed from the Tallahassee office; and 16,762 pieces of complaint mail were received in the Tallahassee office.

A survey of complaints where an exact figure was on record revealed that $151.60 was the average savings for each consumer. However, it should be noted that many cases are resolved to the satisfaction of the consumer, but no actual dollar value is stated in the file. Not included in the above figure is one case wherein a number of Cuban refugees received refunds of $243,000 from Glenn Turner's "Dare to Be Great" program as a direct result of the efforts of personnel of the division of consumer services.

An additional example of real consumer protection came when our personnel responded to complaints with an investigation which ultimately led to the cancellation of fraudulent mortgages and saving of the homes of 20 families in the Tampa Bay area. The amount of money involved was in excess of $100,000 collected by the promoter of phony vending machine franchises. The case was concluded in 1975.

DAIRY INDUSTRY

Jack P. Dodd, director of the division of dairy industry, was born July 4, 1934 in Orlando, Fla. He is a graduate of Winter Park High School, Orlando Junior College, and a 1956 graduate of the University of Florida, where he received a bachelor's degree. A third generation Florida dairyman, he joined the department in 1966 as assistant director of the division and was named director in October, 1967. Mr. Dodd served as farm-loan appraiser for Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States before joining the department.

The division of dairy industry enforces the Florida Milk and Milk Law, Chapter 502, Florida Statutes, and the Florida Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts Law. Chapter 503, Florida Statutes. The division has statewide jurisdiction for the enforcement of both laws.

There are four operating sections which work together to insure that only high quality milk, milk products and frozen desserts are sold to Florida consumers. The four sections in the dairy division are: administration, dairy farm inspection, dairy products inspection and dairy products laboratories. The dairy division has 51 personnel.

The dairy farms, milk plants and frozen desserts plants inspections are made by dairy specialists who are specialists in the milk and milk products industry.

During the 1972 legislative session, the Florida Legislature passed what is known as the Florida Shelf Life Law, which requires that all fluid milk and milk products have a date stamped legibly on the container, after which the products should no longer be sold.

During this past fiscal year, the division has continued to enforce this law in connection with the division of inspection and assures consumers that they purchase only fresh fluid milk and milk products. During the 1974-5 fiscal year, the dairy division's regulatory activities were rated by the Florida division of health and check-rated by the United States Public Health Service, Food and Drug Administration, to insure that the quality of Florida milk and milk products sold in interstate commerce met the specifications of the United States Public Health Service Pasteurized Milk Ordinance.

The 1974 legislative session passed a bill which removed the county health departments from the responsibility of inspecting dairy farms.

The dairy division has assigned three men to administer a comprehensive program of education and inspection of bulk milk haulers, bulk milk transports, and bulk milk transport cleaning facilities.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

The administrative section is composed of a director, an assistant director, and their secretaries, who furnish administrative direction and support for the dairy farm inspection section, the dairy products inspection section, and the dairy products laboratory section.

DAIRY FARM INSPECTION

The dairy farm inspection section is responsible for all raw milk produced in Florida. This section makes sanitary inspections of all dairy farms in Florida as required by law, to see that each farm is operated in a sanitary manner and that the raw milk produced is of the highest quality. This section also collects samples to insure that the raw milk meets rigid quality standards.

The dairy farm section issues permits to farms after each farm demonstrates that it can maintain the required high sanitary and quality standards. It approves new construction, new equipment installation, and any renovation to existing equipment or facility. It inspects bulk milk transports at the farm, insures that proper milking procedures are followed, and insures that each farm observes Florida's rigid animal health regulations.

During 1974-5 the number of Florida dairy farms increased to 421 from 415 the previous year. The dairy cattle population increased to 212,000 from 203,000 in 1973.

The high cost of production continues to be a problem for dairymen in this area. Increased feed costs, equipment costs and fertilizer costs all contribute to the high cost of production. The labor market stabilized considerably as a direct result of our recession.

This section made 7,380 inspections on Florida's 421 dairy farms for an average of 17 to 18 inspections per farm for the year, and collected 4,852 samples for analysis, an average of 11 per farm. This section issued 125 hold orders involving 1,716,749 pounds of milk, of which 195,788 pounds were destroyed and 497,544 pounds were degraded.

Brucellosis has shown considerably increased infection, especially in large dairy herds due directly to the close confinement of these large dairy herds. An average of 75 herds was quarantined for brucellosis during this past year with 60 per cent of these herds being larger than 500 cows.

In an effort to get better control of the brucellosis problem, a joint USDA and FDA research program was established whereby three dairy herds were adult vaccinated for the disease. Other problem dairies may possibly be adult vaccinated at a later date based upon the research results received from the three researched dairies.

As a result of legislation passed during 1974, the county health departments in Florida discontinued making inspections on Florida dairy farms. This has resulted in our dairy farm inspection and sampling program being a much smoother operation with complete elimination of duplication by state agencies.

The 1974 honor roll program for quality milk production listed 36 dairymen as compared to 19 in 1973. Twelve of the 1973 honor roll dairymen again qualified for the 1974 list.

DAIRY PRODUCTS INSPECTION

The dairy products inspection section is responsible for implementing the provisions of Chapter 502, Florida Milk and Milk

Products Law and Rules and Regulations, and Chapter 503, Florida Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts Law and Rules and Regulations, from the time milk is transported to the processing facility until it is packaged in its many forms and reaches the hands of the consumer.

This section is responsible for maintaining a sanitation surveillance program through unannounced inspections of all milk, milk products, ice cream and frozen desserts plants in Florida. This section also is responsible for establishing and maintaining a sample collection program for all products produced by processing plants under its regulatory supervision, as well as those products which are shipped in packaged form to Florida from other states.

The dairy products inspection section is responsible for reviewing plans for and approving all new equipment installation, all new construction and renovation occurring in milk, milk products and frozen desserts plans in Florida and inspecting bulk milk, cream and condensed milk transports at the processing plants. This section also is responsible for maintaining a shelf life surveillance program and insures that all milk and milk products sold to Florida consumers are legibly dated with the final date the product should be offered for sale and that the products will be acceptable to consumers for at least four days after the shelf life expiration date stamped on the product container.

It also is responsible for reviewing and approving labels for all products under its regulatory supervision before they are introduced into the Florida market place to insure compliance with truth-in-packaging laws and the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act.

During the fiscal year 1974-5, this section regulated 52 Florida milk and milk products plants and 86 milk and milk products distributors, as well as 51 ice cream and frozen desserts plants. Additionally, this section maintained a sampling surveillance program on products from 47 milk and milk products plants and 63 frozen desserts plants from out of state.

This section was responsible for collecting 7,711 official samples and made 4,162 inspections of these plants. Dairy specialists from this section were in each Florida processing plant making inspections an average of 40 times during the fiscal year. This section also made 293 pasteurizer checks on equipment used by Florida processors. It issued 82 citations on 2,367,038 pounds of dairy products. Of this amount, 506,419 pounds were destroyed, 202,862 pounds were diverted to ungraded products and 1,582,134 pounds were released for Grade A use. We also returned to the state of origin, 75,623 pounds of milk and milk products, which upon analysis and inspection, did not meet Florida's standards.

DAIRY PRODUCTS LABORATORIES

The dairy products laboratory section makes the regulatory analyses on all milk and milk products and frozen desserts samples submitted by the dairy farm inspection section and the dairy products inspection section. The backbone of any milk regulatory program is its laboratory section, and the section's ability to accurately and uniformly analyze those samples submitted by dairy specialists.

This section is composed of six laboratories geographically located throughout Florida to insure adequate laboratory coverage for timely analyses of product samples. The dairy products laboratory section conducts the Florida Department of Agriculture Milk Laboratory Certification Program in conjunction with the United States Public Health Service to insure that all milk laboratories run analyses in a uniform manner. This program insures that results obtained on a sample in South Florida would be repeated should the same sample be run in the Florida Panhandle.

The dairy laboratory which is located on Interstate 75 close to the Georgia border samples and analyzes the raw milk which is shipped into Florida from other states. During 1974-75, this laboratory analyzed samples from most of the 2,684 transport loads of milk imported into Florida.

Seventy-six loads of raw milk (approximately 3,442,000 pounds) were rejected for failing to meet Florida standards, representing a rejection rate of 2.8 per cent.

Florida is the only state which requires by actual laboratory tests that fluid dairy products be acceptable in flavor at least four days after the pull date placed on the container by the processor. By means of careful temperature controls, frequent milk testing seminars, and a shelf-life split sample program, a high degree of proficiency and uniformity has been reached in milk flavor evaluations by laboratory personnel.

A chemist has been assigned the fulltime responsibility of a laboratory evaluation officer, whose primary duty is to promote uniformity and accuracy in the six division laboratories. He conducts split sample programs in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service.

He also has the responsibility for carrying out a testing and licensing program for butterfat testers. Under this program, 136 butterfat testers have been licensed.

A program for close supervision of milk hauler services and milk transport cleaning facilities was initiated during the year. Under this program, 23 hauling services and 101 milk haulers were licensed and 187 inspections performed.

The technicon auto-analyzer, located in the division's Winter Haven laboratory, continues to give excellent service for the determination of somatic cell count in all raw milk samples. Determinations by the machine have been accurate and uniform and have resulted in significant laboratory time savings.

The milko-tester for the determination of the fat content of raw milk was purchased and installed in the division's Winter Haven laboratory in October, 1974. This electronic machine is used to determine the fat content of all raw milk samples collected for regulatory purposes. In addition, fat tests are performed for the Florida Dairy Herd Improvement Association, Inc., as a service to the dairy industry.

During the 1974-75 fiscal year, division laboratories received 98,467 samples, on which 214,524 analyses were performed; an increase in output per worker in terms of analyses, and resulting in a significant reduction per unit cost.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES

Soil and Water Conservation Council
Dairy Industry Technical Council
Animal Industry Technical Council
State Agricultural Advisory Council
Agricultural and Livestock Fair Council
Plant Industry Technical Council

Advisory Bodies

Commissioner
Doyle Conner
Assistant Commissioner
Harold Hoffman

Advisory Bodies

Florida Forestry Council
Florida Consumers Council
Soybean Advisory Council
Tobacco Advisory Council
Fertilizer Technical Council
Pesticide Technical Council
Peanut Advisory Council

- Executive Assistant
  - Legislative Affairs — Jack Shoemaker, Richard Kelly
  - Cabinet Affairs — Charles Blair, Harry Ferrell
- Program Coordinator — Hayes Wood
- Soil and Water Conservation — Ken Littlejohn
- Regional Offices — R. A. Calvert, Miami; Hoyt Box, Pensacola; Bill Harrod, Jacksonville; Sam Romano, Tampa
- General Counsel — Robert Chastain
  - Legal Staff
- Internal Services
  - Coordinator Agricultural Advisory Council — Wallace Ortiz
  - Civil Defense — Jim Lee
  - Fairs Coordinator — Wallace Rich
  - Investigator — Adrian Anderson

- Division of Consumer Services — Robert J. Bishop
  - Consumer Services
  - Consumer Complaints
- Division of Dairy Industry — Jack Dodd
  - Dairy Farm Inspection — Herman Bowers
  - Dairy Products Inspection — Gene Smith
- Division of Forestry — John Bethea
  - Bureau of Forest Education — Charles Salter
  - Bureau of Forest Management — W. R. Helm, Jr.
  - Bureau of Fire Control — Ed Sweeten
- Division of Inspection — Vincent Giglio
  - Bureau of Food Grades and Standards — Dr. George Rose
  - Bureau of Feed, Seed, Fertilizer and Pesticide — Guyton Williams
  - Bureau of Road Guard Inspection — Forrest L. Beach
- Division of Standards — Sydney Andrews
  - Bureau of Petroleum Inspection — John Whitton
  - Bureau of Weights and Measures — Council Wooten
- Division of Chemistry — Dr. Charles Van Middelem
  - Commodity Testing Lab — Bertha Munks
  - Feed Lab — Mary Maud Sharpe
  - Pesticide Lab — E. R. Winterle
  - Methods Development Lab — Dr. Dan S. Smyly
  - Fertilizer Lab — Theo Maris
  - Seed Lab — M. V. Meadows
  - Food Lab — Dr. Martha Rhodes
  - Pesticide Residue Lab — Doyle Golden
- Division of Animal Industry — Dr. C. L. Campbell
  - Bureau of Contagious and Infectious Disease — Dr. G. R. Jones
  - Bureau of Brucellosis and Tuberculosis — Dr. Charles Field
  - Bureau of Diagnostic Laboratories — Dr. D. E. Cooperrider
  - Bureau of Meat Inspection — Dr. R. H. Bennett
  - Bureau of Poultry Services — Dr. W. C. Haire
  - Marks and Brands Unit — R. F. Marsh
  - Maintenance Unit — A. C. Altvater
- Division of Fruit and Vegetable Inspection — Herb M. Riley
  - Bureau of Technical Control — Dr. George F. Westbrook
  - Bureau of Citrus Inspection — C. E. Knight
  - Bureau of Vegetable Inspection — Paul Dobbs
  - Bureau of Citrus Bond, License — W. F. Hasley
- Division of Administration — Harold Hoffman
  - Finance and Accounting — Dick Morrow
  - General Services — Lester Brinson
  - Information Research Service — Charles Allen
  - Personnel — C. Douglas Shelby
- Division of Marketing — John Stiles
  - Bureau of License and Bond — Earl Peterson
  - Bureau of Market News — Jack Varick
  - Bureau of State Markets — W. O. Whittle
  - Bureau of Market Promotion — Ted Barefield
  - Crop and Livestock Reporting Service — Bob McGregor
- Division of Plant Industry — Halwin L. Jones
  - Bureau of Apiary Inspection — Philip M. Packard
  - Bureau of Citrus Bud-Wood Registration — Don Bridges
  - Bureau of Pest Eradication and Control — Charles Poucher
  - Bureau of Plant Inspection — Jesse K. Condo
  - Bureau of Entomology — Harold A. Denmark
  - Bureau of Nematology — Albert L. Taylor
  - Bureau of Plant Pathology — Carter P. Seymour

Organizational Chart

FORESTRY

John M. Bethea was born November 4, 1919 in Sanderson, Fla. He was graduated from the University of Florida in 1941 with a bachelor's degree in forestry, was employed by the Florida Forest Service, then served five years in the Army from 1941-46. He returned to forestry as extension ranger, and progressed to district forester, assistant fire control chief, fire control chief and associate state forester (assistant division director) by 1963. He became director of the division of forestry January 1, 1970.

FORESTRY ADVISORY COUNCIL

Commissioner Conner reappointed Etter T. Usher, Chiefland, to an additional four-year term on the Forestry Advisory Council. His term expired October 1, 1974.

The council held three meetings during the year. Recommendations were made on timber sales and procedures, grazing policies on state forests, legislation affecting forestry and the division, seedling procedures and the nursery program, and fire control assistance to landowners.

1975 LEGISLATION

The Environmental Reorganization Act combined the trustees of the internal improvement trust fund, the pollution control board and the department of natural resources into two new agencies, the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Environmental Regulation. A section of the act transferred the responsibility for the administration of Florida's outdoor burning program from the old pollution control board to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Previously, the division of forestry operated the program by an interagency agreement with the Department of Pollution Control.

The legislature appropriated $153,255 for the division of forestry to establish a nursery to grow 200,000 dwarf Malayan coconut palms that are resistant to lethal yellowing to replace the coconut trees that have died on public lands from the effects of this disease.

This is to be accomplished through a seven-year program whereby 50,000 trees will be planted in a division nursery each year for four years. It is expected to take three years for the trees to grow into a size suitable for planting.

CENTRAL TRAINING FACILITY

Plans for a central training facility, to be located at Withlacoochee State Forest as a part of the environmental center, moved closer to reality with the appropriation of federal funds that can be used for the construction of this facility and other forestry activities in Hernando County. A basic design was prepared and plans are now being drawn. When this facility is complete, it will provide the division of forestry with a modern, innovative training center located in almost the geographic center of Florida.

SOUTHERN GROUP OF STATE FORESTERS

Division of forestry director John M. Bethea was reelected chairman of the 13-member Southern Group of State Foresters. In addition to serving on a number of state committees, he is serving as a member of the executive committee of the National Association of State Foresters and was chairman of its program committee this year.

FIRE CONTROL

A serious outbreak of fires in April in Collier County featured the forest fire season in Florida. The largest fire covered 27,000 acres.

A total of 69 man days assistance was sent to help during a two-week period. Several multithousand-acre saw grass fires occurred in the Fort Lauderdale district in the spring. Muck fires persisted in Central Florida for about two months, principally in Polk County.

A sharp reduction in fires and acreage burned compared to the previous year was noted. During the year, 8,118 fires burned 284,275 acres of forest and wild land. Last year, 10,674 fires burned 577,025 acres. Average acres per fire this year was 35.0 compared to 54.1 last year.

Although some of the reduction can be attributed to weather, it is believed that stepped-up law enforcement activities, greater media coverage and increased efforts on the part of division and local fire fighting personnel are also playing a significant part in the reduction of the number of fires.

The division's first planned efforts to utilize helicopters in fire management were successful. A 16,000 acre block of saw grass in Broward County was ignited by helicopter in a prescribed burn conducted in cooperation with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. The prescribed burn took four hours compared to an estimated two weeks using conventional methods.

In the Fort Myers district, a trained division of forestry helitack crew made initial attacks on fires in inaccessible areas of the Big Cypress Swamp. This crew, making use of hand tools and with the assistance of the Beaver air tanker, handily suppressed several fires which otherwise would have become large and difficult to control.

Division employees investigated 6,125 violations of Florida's forest fire laws with some type of deterrent action taken against 866 violators. Arrests were made in 119 violations.

An eight-hour brush fire training course was given to 469 firemen representing 67 fire departments. There were 10,305 response calls to brush and grass fires by the leased rural fire defense vehicles reported during the year.

To aid local governments in developing improved fire protection for the unincorporated areas of the state, the division is developing comprehensive fire plans to include hazard analysis,

inventory of fire protection resources and recommendations to correct deficiencies.

Fourteen such plans were completed and presented to county officials. An additional 15 county fire plans are nearly complete.

A "listening" session was held in October at Hollywood on South Florida wild land fire problems. Several state agencies and many interested conservation clubs and groups were represented. This was followed by an inter-agency meeting in June where the first steps were taken to create a working group to establish land/fire/water-use policies.

A new warning system of forest fire danger was put into operation in January. It is called the national fire danger rating system. Forecast fire danger ratings are provided to districts each day.

FOREST EDUCATION

The environmental center at a Blackwater River State Forest near Milton held six week-long workshops in the summer of 1974, concluding July 27, with a total enrollment of 77 high school students. Eight sessions were scheduled for summer 1975 with two of the sessions being conducted before the end of the fiscal year.

Two of the sessions were to be set aside for junior high school students. A $45 fee was charged each student in order to reimburse the expenses of food, publications, expendable field teaching materials and utilities.

A site was chosen at Withlacoochee State Forest near Brooksville for a second residential environmental center. A 760-acre tract of land north of the Lake McKethan Recreation Area within the headquarters tract was approved. The site plan and initial location of the structures have been accomplished.

Attendance for the year at the S. Bryan Jennings Environmental Education Center in Cary State Forest near Jacksonville by school and civic groups totalled 3,650 people.

An active publications program was conducted with publication of several pamphlets and brochures as well as six issues of the "Division of Forestry News" and four issues of the "Florida Forestry Reporter." Forty feature articles were prepared for weekly distribution to county and urban foresters. A variety of news releases, both general and targeted to local areas, were issued throughout the year covering subjects ranging from the forestry incentives program to woodlands arson.

Two illustrated feature articles were prepared, one on the opening of the Florida Forest Capital Museum at Perry and one on a youth rehabilitation camp program at the Blackwater River State Forest.

Seven school libraries and 16 public libraries operated Smokey Bear reading clubs in the summer of 1975. More than 2,500 children participated.

Approximately 32,450 seedlings were sent to 649 Florida schools and civic organizations for Arbor Day ceremonies in January. This program is celebrated enthusiastically each year, with encouraging reports of survival of seedlings planted.

The 40th annual forestry camp was held July 7-19, 1974 at O'Leno State Park near High Springs with 175 FFA students attending. Banquet speakers were S. John Folks, manager of agricultural affairs, Florida Power Cooperation, and Doyle Conner, Commissioner of Agriculture.

The FFA Forestry Field Day was held on Oct. 25, 1974, in conjunction with the Florida Forest Festival at Perry, Florida. Approximately 110 teams and 900 students participated in the six area contests leading up to the field day. The event was underwritten by the Florida Forestry Association for the first time.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Land management assists to landowners, primary wood users and municipalities totalled 16,368. Division foresters developed 812 forest management plans on 140,617 acres and conducted 2,100 reconnaissance assists on 1,345,183 acres. With the implementation of the 1974-75 Forestry Incentives Program (FIP), division foresters assisted in site preparing 25,133 acres and planting 26,333 acres.

Under FIP in 1974, 237 landowners planted 8,696 acres for a total cost share of $239,781, and 19 landowners treated 384 acres for a total cost share of $4,126. The initial 1975 allocation for FIP in Florida was $258,700. During the thirty-day sign-up period, landowners statewide applied for approximately $950,000 in cost share funds.

The statewide pest-detection survey was completed in early August. Statewide timber losses decreased by approximately 15,000 cords from the previous year. Bark beetles of the genus *Ips* were the primary insects causing losses.

A large epidemic of southern pine bettle, *Dendroctonus frontalis*, was discovered in Walton County on the Eglin Air Force Base in December. Administrative procedures delayed salvage operations and the infestation area in May was 1,300 acres.

Several small southern pine beetle kill spots (two to 15 trees) were found scattered throughout the urban Tallahassee area. Although this is not considered to be an epidemic situation, every effort is being made to control the beetle when found.

Division participation in the statewide comprehensive land use plan has been increased by the employment of two graduate foresters to carry out a statewide analysis of forestland. The mapping is on a scale of 1:126,500 to approximately one-half inch to the mile.

Each of six cover types in forestry, one for range and four for agricultural crops will be evaluated by means of soil productivity for productive capacity to produce food and fiber. Additionally, forest cover types will be ranked high, medium and low as a measure of their value for outdoor recreation, watershed protection, wildlife habitat and forage production.

The mapping task is expected to be completed in May or June, 1976. The resulting product will be developed into atlas information and data maps which will be reproducible by computer.

The year saw major growth in the forest products section. As a service force, its strength was greatly increased by a federally-financed training program to develop eight field men as utilization-oriented foresters. Two forester V's were added to the Tallahassee staff to improve logging and sawmill production.

Several completed projects and publications promoted resources and marketing. A new, enlarged and improved directory, "Florida's Wood-Using Industry", and a new commodity drain report were printed in redesigned forms to report on 10 multi-county planning districts. A marketing bulletin, "Florida's Timber Products", continued publication on a bi-monthly basis with its circulation increasing from 437 to 1,109 forest products firms and individuals.

Seedling sales of bare-root seedlings decreased in 1974-75. A total of 49,969,943 bare-root seedlings were sold. Production of bare-root hardwood species increased, primarily due to the increased activity in urban planting.

The sale of potted tropical species increased from 165,160 seedlings to 247,000 seedlings. At Andrews Nursery, 565,000 containerized eucalyptus seedlings were produced. It is anticipated that the demand for commercial containerized eucalyptus during the 1975-76 planting season will be approximately 1,100,000 seedlings.

The economic decline was reflected in a decrease in gross receipts at Blackwater River State Forest. Receipts were $1,184,589, down from last year's record $1.8 million. About 95 per cent of the total revenue from the forest came from the sale of timber products.

Recreation receipts at Withlacoochee State Forest were down slightly from the preceding year. The most significant decrease was in camping receipts for the Butgenbach Mine overnight area.

Total day-use visits to the forest were down 16,400 from the 1973-74 figure. Visits for 1974-75 were 56,442. The declining economy and rising gasoline prices are blamed for the decrease in the number of visits.

FRUIT & VEGETABLE INSPECTION

Born April 5, 1904 in Butler, Ga., Herb M. Riley was graduated from Gordon College in 1923 and employed by the Federal-State Inspection Service of the department in 1927. He remained in that capacity until July 1, 1969, when he received Federal Civil Service appointment. He became supervisor of Florida in charge of inspection for fruits, vegetables and nuts for grade, quality and condition under a cooperative agreement between the department and the United States Department of Agriculture. He was appointed director of the division November 1, 1963.

The division of fruit and vegetable inspection is responsible for the inspection of all citrus, both fresh and processed, in accordance with the Florida department of citrus, and regulations of federal marketing committees. The division is also responsible for such inspection of vegetables, melons, nuts and miscellaneous fruits as may be requested, or as may be required under marketing agreements and price support programs.

Inspection of fresh fruit and vegetables is performed by inspectors through cooperative agreements between the department and the United States Department of Agriculture Processed Foods Inspection Service through contractual arrangements with the commissioner of agriculture.

In addition to inspecting fruits, vegetables and nuts, this division also had the responsibility of fumigating practically all the grapefruit shipped to Japan during this past season.

Detailed report of this division's activities for the 1974-75 fiscal year will be found in its annual report, issued from Winter Haven. This particular report will summarize the highlights only.

BUREAU OF CITRUS INSPECTION

The bureau of citrus inspection is responsible for the inspection and certification of all fresh citrus fruit shipped from Florida, both interstate and intrastate, and all fresh citrus fruit utilized at processing plants. In conjunction with the above inspections, over 331,000 boxes of citrus fruit were destroyed for reasons of insufficient juice, solids, ratio, or for unwholesomeness. In addition to regular inspection duties, field personnel are furnished for the summer arsenic spray program, the USDA crop estimate work, and for various research programs on fresh and processed citrus, when available.

All processed citrus products packed and shipped from Florida are inspected and certified under a continuous inspection program furnished through contract with the USDA. The number of inspectors used in Florida for this program ranged from 135 to 180.

Florida Department of Citrus rules require inspection of all gift fruit shipments and retail roadside fruit stands. The bureau has brought about a vast improvement in the quality of fruit handled by these sources.

This year, for the first time, the bureau fumigated all citrus fruit destined for Japan. In-trailer fumigation was handled in three sites (in addition to division of plant industry fumigation chamber in Gainesville); Lakeland, Fort Pierce and Lake Hamilton.

Division of Fruit and Vegetable inspectors were trained on all phases of fumigation and also helped in the certification of trailers. All facilities last season fumigated 5,223,877 boxes of citrus for export to Japan.

Plans have been drawn and construction will start soon on two new fumigation facilities which will accommodate a total of 28 trailers. One will be located near Winter Haven and the other at the state market complex at Fort Pierce.

Other organizations within the bureau include the personnel section and training office, the fiscal section, and the statistical section. The activities of these during the 1974-75 season may be summarized as follows:

1. The fiscal section handles all financial activities of the citrus bureau. Preparation of payrolls, auditing of expense vouchers, purchasing and issuing of supplies to all field personnel were some of the larger activities handled. In addition, the final preparation of the legislative budget and preparation of fee reports for industry fee committees are responsibilities of the fiscal office.
2. The personnel section reports that due to the economic situation, fewer inspectors have been hired than in prior years, but because of this situation it has also enabled them to hire better qualified people to fill the positions.
   Due to the transitory nature of the inspection service, they are still losing some good inspectors. However, by maintaining close contact with the USDA and with the cooperation of the other states' personnel officers, all personnel needs were met.
   The training office is constantly upgrading their inspectors training program for both new and returning inspectors. This training usually takes place before their field assignments begin in the fall. The training is given the inspectors on an individual basis as well as group instruction, at the Winter Haven office and other selected field points.
3. The statistical section audited 68,969 fresh and 10,748 cannery certificates, and 430,632 cannery memorandums for billing and statistical purposes for the bureau during 1974-75.
   A most comprehensive auditing is always executed to obtain a correct billing for each shipper or processor, and a close check is made of fresh certificates to see that the grade and sizes meet current growers administrative committee regulations and the Florida Citrus Commission rules.
   In addition, some of the other forms audited, coded or checked by this section included packinghouse manifests, manifest certificates, inspection preliminary note sheets, canner's report of fresh fruit receipts, fruit destruction and regrade forms, plant board scale certificates, and USDA daily inspection reports.
   During the past season, the statistical section issued daily, weekly, monthly and annual statistical reports on movement of Florida citrus, in addition to reports on export fruit, diverted fruit, fruit destroyed and fruit shipped out under containers by special Florida Department of Citrus permits. The following utilization table shows the tremendous tonnage of citrus fruit involved in these reports during this past season with detailed information available from the Winter Haven office.

Certified Fresh Shipments (Standard 4/5 bushel-box equivalent)

Grapefruit	35,367,475
Tangerines	6,058,812
Oranges	30,436,578
Total	71,862,865

Cannery Commercial (1-3/5 bushel-box equivalent)

Grapefruit	25,884,169
Tangerines	1,524,093
Oranges	165,783,337
Other Fruit	1,136,628
Total	194,328,227

BUREAU OF CITRUS BOND AND LICENSE

This bureau is concerned with those sections of the Florida Citrus Code pertaining to citrus fruit dealer's bond requirements, issuance of citrus fruit dealer's licenses, citrus fruit dealer's agent registrations, packinghouse and cannery registrations and field box mark or brand certificates. A complete listing of all citrus fruit dealers and their agents is compiled several times each season.

Administrative responsibilities include extensive field work in the investigation of purchases or sales of citrus fruit in all forms. Complaints involving citrus fruit are filed with the commissioner of agriculture and handled as provided for in the Citrus Code and other applicable statutes.

The appropriate order, based on sworn testimony, is entered in the matter by the commissioner with provision for suspension of license for failing to comply.

All interested parties are served with the order and the file is closed upon compliance.

BUREAU OF TECHNICAL CONTROL

The bureau of technical control furnishes technical services to the division and to the industry through extensive administrative, laboratory and field duties.

Administrative responsibilities include coordination of fresh fruit testing at processing plants with the finished product inspection, technical consulting services to the industry, auditing and verification of yield data at processing plants, and the furnishing of comprehensive tabulated weekly data on the internal quality of all fruit received at processing plants.

Laboratory duties include analysis, approval and licensing of fruit treatment materials, preparation and issuance of field equipment and chemicals for maturity testing and internal quality, enforcement of the arsenic spray program, monitoring of pesticide residues on citrus fruits and in citrus products (more than 600 samples during the past season, which included many special analyses on fumigated grapefruit for export).

Field responsibilities during the past season were quite involved and may be summarized as follows:

1. Continuing efforts and most of the working time of the field technical staff were required in the routine setting, maintenance and servicing of 106 AMC Model 2700 single-head extractors in the testrooms of packinghouses; and a similar but more extensive program in the testrooms of the processing plants in which 60 FMC Model 091B extractors are constantly checked for uniformity of operation by means of the truck-mounted extractor control unit.
2. A major field responsibility has been the revision of the load evaluation program at processing plants to mechanize and automate this very important service to both grower and processor. A specific research program towards that end for the past five years, underwritten by the USDA, the Florida Department of Citrus, and the department, has been carried out under the direct supervision of the technical bureau.

Bureau of Citrus Bond and License Report

Total amount of citrus fruit dealer's bonds		$16,421,500.00
Total amount of registered shippers and/or canners inspection fee guarantee bonds	$	670,625.00
Total amount of surety bonds posted by dealers advertising as "Bonded Shipper" in accordance with Chapter 57-4, Laws of Fla.		164,000.00
Certificates as provided by Department of Citrus, Rule 20-43.04, issued on request to dealers posting performance bonds		150
Licenses issued to "Bond Exempt Dealers"		83
All citrus fruit dealers licenses issued		1564
Manufacturer's licenses issued		15
Citrus packinghouses registered		186
Canning and/or concentrate plants registered		56
Registered agents of citrus fruit dealers		783
Complaints disposed of		55
Complaints pending		108
Complaints dismissed		7
Amounts paid to claimants by dealers	$	5,453.31
Amounts paid to claimants by sureties	$	57,823.40
Revocation of License proceedings		0
Administrative Hearings		57
Fines imposed by Commissioner of Agriculture	$	0
Licenses suspended by Commissioner of Agriculture		5
Licenses cancelled by Commissioner of Agriculture		16

This work was concluded in 1975 with the final recommendation made for specific gravity measurement for degrees Brix. During the season, a complete system was used at one plant, including weighings for juice content, titration for acidity, determination of degrees Brix, and calculation and printing of certificates through a computer and teletypewriter.

In June an agreement was entered into with the canners association, Toledo Scales, and this department to provide five such automated systems for the 1975-76 season. The phase of automation of these vital inspection services has finally arrived.

BUREAU OF VEGETABLE INSPECTION

The bureau of vegetable inspection inspects and certifies some 30 different commodities.

In a state that produces 80 per cent of all vegetables consumed in the United States in the winter months, the vegetable bureau is a very important part of the consumer services inspection program. The bureau protects the grower, as well as the consumer.

About 65 per cent of total inspections are made under federal marketing agreements. Commodities covered under these agreements are tomatoes, limes, avocados, and peanuts which are also under the federal price support program. The remainder of our inspections are made on a voluntary basis.

Due to working conditions in the field, most of our inspections have been performed either at packinghouses or pre-coolers during the past season.

In a continuing effort to improve our inspection program, the bureau holds frequent refresher classes for the inspectors in various sections of Florida to keep them posted on grade interpretation and changes.

Under regulations promulgated by the Florida Tomato Committee, the bureau inspects for grade, size and specified container weights. By implementation of the maximum net weight regulation, the bureau has saved Florida tomato growers thousands of dollars.

Much of the vegetable inspection does not lend itself to mechanization but in some areas, particularly peanuts, the human element has been greatly reduced by mechanical samplers, dividers, pre-sizers, screens, shellers and splitters, all developed by the bureau in a continuing effort to improve and update the inspection program.

The principal products inspected were as follows:

	Packages	*Equiv. Carlots*
Tomatoes	25,324,555	20,440
Corn	1,310,513	1,740
Celery	1,243,613	1,818
Potatoes	1,303,888	2,640
Cabbage	222,000	323
Limes	850,212	1,297
Avocados	867,896	1,325
Peanuts:		
Farmers Stock	70,937	tons
Shelled Stock	138,537,000	lbs.
In Shell	6,247,200	lbs.

INSPECTION

Vincent Giglio was born in Tampa, February 7, 1925. He graduated from the University of Florida with a bachelor's degree in horticulture in 1949 after serving in the Army from 1943-45. In 1953 he joined the department as an inspector, and after promotions to inspection supervisor, and assistant division director, was appointed director of the division October 1, 1967.

The division of inspection is charged with full administration and enforcement of seven chapters of the Florida Statutes, viz, the feed, fertilizer, pesticide, seed, certification seed, food, and poultry and egg laws. In addition, it has vital supportive responsibilities relating to enforcement of the citrus, fruit and vegetable, milk, livestock, plant industry, and weights and measures laws.

In order to effectively and efficiently carry out these duties, the division is structured into three bureaus, under the direction of an administrative section. Of the 363 employees, most are field inspectors strategically located throughout the state.

Administrative and field enforcement personnel are trained specialists, many of whom are college graduates. Training is maintained as an ongoing program, including individual training, group conferences, seminars, and workshops, conducted both internally and in conjunction with federal agencies.

Statutory authority is provided under the aforementioned laws to enter and inspect premises; register, license, and permit products, firms, and individuals; promulgate regulations; stop-sale and destroy violative products; levy penalties and fines, seek injunctive or other court action; and other activities necessary to effectively carry out regulatory responsibilities. Of course, close collaboration with other divisions is constantly maintained.

Most of the division's activities are funded through fees. Only food inspection, which directly serves every citizen of Florida, is supported by general revenue funds.

About 78 per cent of the division's 1974-75 operating funds went to salaries and related benefits; 22 per cent to expenses and capital outlay. Funding by division units was as follows: administrative, 3 per cent; feed, seed, fertilizer and pesticide, 23 per cent; road guard, 35 per cent; and food grades and standards, 39 per cent of the total budget.

With the pressing economic conditions which became apparent about mid-year, steps were taken to pare expenditures where possible. As a result, 3.5 per cent savings was effected in the total division's budget.

FEED, SEED, FERTILIZER AND PESTICIDE BUREAU

The feed, seed, fertilizer and pesticide bureau, charged with the enforcement and regulatory activities under the applicable statutes, conducts inspections and collects samples of the commodities listed in the bureau's title. Inspections are executed at levels of manufacture, distribution, sale and consumption.

The enforcement program includes determination of product registration status, applicable licenses and permits, appropriate labeling, compliance with storage and use requirements regarding restricted pesticides and other related matters. Field inspectors collect samples, check net weight, issue stop sale and/or destruction orders on violative products, conduct field tests on sodium hypochlorite, and examine grains for the presence of aflatoxin.

During 1974-75, 671 loads of grain were sampled and graded under the USDA Grain Standards Act. Under a contract with the Federal Food and Drug Administration, bureau inspectors conducted 54 medicated feed mill inspections for compliance with the good manufacturing practices regulations.

Presently there are 691 feed manufacturers or distributors registered to distribute feed in Florida. A new rule was implemented covering liquid feeds and liquid feed supplements.

The guarantees required were broadened to include the percentages of maximum moisture, total sugar as invert if molasses is the base ingredient, and the minimum calcium and phosphorus.

There are over 1,100 companies who have registered in excess of 9500 brands of pesticides with the bureau. Inspectors performed field tests on 195 samples of sodium hypochlorite, which is used in swimming pools.

Under cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), inspectors investigate and report many pesticide-related incidents. Currently there are approximately 900 dealers licensed to sell restricted pesticides and about 11,000 user permits in effect.

These licenses and permits are issued by the bureau. Bulk transport permits have been issued to 75 companies for non-restricted pesticide movements.

The development of regulations to be adopted under the Florida Pesticide Application Act of 1974 was initiated. Additionally a draft copy of a comprehensive state plan for certifying applicators of restricted pesticides as mandated by the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972 was prepared and submitted to EPA Region IV for comment. Currently the plan is being refined consistent with suggestions and recommendations received from EPA.

The overall fertilizer program registered an upturn in its activities. Of the 350 fertilizer companies operating in Florida, approximately 8,400 fertilizer samples were collected. The penalty assessments on fertilizers adjudged deficient approximated $622,000 for the year.

Administratively, a streamlined monthly and annual Florida fertilizer consumption report was developed to provide industry, research institutions, and the general public with a more viable document. Adjustments were also made in the computerized reports which are distributed to the field staff to assist them in maintaining current sampling schedules in their individual territories.

Legislation was introduced this year in the legislature which sought to amend the Florida fertilizer law by providing greater labeling uniformity, clarity and additional enforcement tools.

The seed regulatory program continued at about the same level as last year with an overall seed sampling rate of 9,523 samples drawn from many of the more than 1,800 seed dealers registered in this state. It is interesting to note that the certified seed program evidenced an upswing.

There were 32,000 acres of field inspections and over 4,200 processing inspections performed. Also, over 456,000 certified seed tags were attached to containers. The increased participation in this voluntary program continues to demonstrate the reliance of consumers on quality seed produced through the certification program.

During the period covered by this report, inspectors collected 32,474 feed, fertilizer, pesticide and seed samples for laboratory analyses, weighed over 115,500 packages, and conducted 30,665 dealer inspections. A total of 1,890 stop sale orders on lots or products found to be violative were issued.

New and better field equipment was placed into use in order to improve sampling and inspection techniques. Openers and resealers are now available to inspectors so that liquid pesticides may be sampled wherever stored, sold or used. Black lights were also made available for screening grain for aflatoxin.

Finally, in order to help inform the general public of the bureau's activities, a brochure entitled "What's on the Tag is in the Bag" was published and distributed upon request.

FOOD GRADES AND STANDARDS BUREAU

The objective of this bureau's activities is dual in purpose. Foremost is protection of the public against food-borne health hazards, and collaterally, prevention of economic loss to the consumer through intentional or inadvertent merchandising deceits. Enforcement of the food law has been a continuous function of this department for some seventy years.

General activities include inspection of product and facilities at the producer, processor, distributor, retailer, i.e., wherever food products are manufactured, processed, held or offered for sale. In addition, the past several years have brought a dramatic increase in the number of consumer complaints regarding food; over 1,200 of these were investigated during 1974-75.

Inspectional facets include ascertaining suitability and sanitation of buildings, grounds, facilities, operations, processes, storage and transportation, and personnel. Methods include organoleptic, on-the-site chemical and physical testing, weighing and measuring, drawing samples for laboratory analyses, and others. Regulatory enforcement may involve stop sales, destruction, hearings, revocation of permits, administrative fines, injunctions or other court action.

During the fiscal year the contract with the Federal Food and Drug Administration was continued. This joint effort in consumer protection between state and federal forces provides superior results in sanitation inspection of food plants in Florida.

The federal-state egg grading program has proven to be of great value to the consumer under the egg surveillance program whereby undergrade eggs are now removed from the fresh egg market.

Over 75,000 inspections were again made this year but more time was spent on food plant inspection due to the state-federal cooperative program. In conjunction with these inspections, in excess of 7,600 samples were collected, 3,500 stop sale orders issued, 548 thousand packages weighed, 4 million pounds of unfit food destroyed, 140 million dozens of eggs and 141 million pounds of poultry inspected.

ROAD GUARD BUREAU

Twenty-four hour surveillance of major highways and secondary roads crossing the Suwannee and St. Marys Rivers insures the quality and integrity of Florida's vegetables and citrus and protects Florida from incoming agricultural, horticultural, and livestock products which might cause direct or indirect adverse effects upon Florida's people, animals or crops.

Mr. Herbert Brown died and Forrest L. Beach was appointed new bureau chief in February. An assistant chief was also appointed to fill a new position granted by last year's legislature.

A bill was passed by the legislature which clarifies the bureau's responsibilities, and provides authority to appoint special officers with limited police powers. It further provides specific authority to enter vehicles and make arrest when there is reasonable and probable cause to believe that the laws governing our activities have been violated.

The bureau has a facilitative agreement with the Department of Revenue to supply information on equipment, products, materials, etc., passing inspection stations on which Florida sales tax has not been paid. This assistance results in substantial sales tax collections that otherwise would not be collected.

Liaison and collaboration are also maintained with the division of beverage to assist in the detection of non-tax paid beer, wine, liquor, and cigarettes; with the U. S. Border Patrol in the detection and apprehension of aliens; and with other state and federal agencies. A number of these agreements are being formalized in an effort to promote efficiency and uniformity.

The Florida nursery industry is supported through inspection of nursery stock leaving the state. It is felt that a large percentage of stolen nursery stock and products were going out of the state. However sufficient data is unavailable at this time to indicate the magnitude of the problem.

Road guard personnel have now been completely outfitted with new uniforms. Several stations are being renovated, painted and repaired.

Supervisors have been relieved of most weekend duty by alternating on-call status. An internal physical inventory has been completed, and improved auditing and accounting procedures implemented.

The various laws, rules, and regulations governing duties and responsibilities of the bureau have been reviewed and updated for easier access by our inspectors. Internal policy has also been reviewed and improved in a continuing effort to increase uniformity and effectiveness of our enforcement programs.

MARKETING

John D. Stiles served in the U. S. Marine Corps during World War II for three years and was employed as director, division of marketing, for the West Virginia Department of Agriculture before joining the Florida Department of Agriculture in March 1962 as chief of the state marketing bureau section of the division of marketing. He became assistant director in 1964 and director in 1966. Born in West Virginia September 5, 1924; he was graduated from the public schools there and received a bachelor's degree in agriculture from West Virginia University in 1950.

Marketing is the professional services required to deliver the agricultural products from the farm to the consumer. This involves the harvesting, assembly, packaging, transportation, processing, retailing and promotion of Florida agricultural products.

To meet these requirements the division of marketing established its goals for the past year to assist the consumer, retailer, wholesaler, transportation firms, packaging organizations, processing plants, assembly and distribution points, producers and farmers in the orderly marketing of Florida agricultural products. To perform these services, the division is charged with the responsibility of collecting marketing information, licensing and bonding the buyers of agricultural products, providing facilities and marketing services in all phases of the marketing channel.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

The administrative section during the 1974-75 fiscal year continued to coordinate all marketing activities with all bureaus within the division and continued to place strong emphasis on new marketing concepts and programs pertaining to the various agricultural commodities in the state.

Programs that have received major attention in the administrative section are:

1. A program was developed in cooperation with the Florida Cattlemen, packers and chain store representatives to sell Florida lightweight calves.
2. Marketing information was developed on the following subjects:
   World food situation, national sugar supply and price situation, beef cattle price and supply situation, national agricultural policy, tax on Florida agriculture as reduction of tariffs under provisions of the 1974 International Trade Act and a feasibility study for possibilities of a farmers' market in the Orlando area.
   A new and special emphasis has been placed on the promotion of effective agricultural transportation services and regulatory programs affecting agriculture. One staff member has coordinated this activity in both the export and domestic marketing of Florida agricultural commodities.
   Continued emphasis was placed on the growth and development of the Florida livestock industry, especially the equine industry. State bred programs which pay incentive to the breeder are a major element in developing a sound equine marketing program.
   One staff member was assigned to administer the three-state marketing order programs as well as work with the co-op groups within the state. This position also works in the palletization and packaging field in cooperation with private industry and USDA.
   The staff member also works with the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association Committee on palletization and productivity and also has input into the produce marketing association on the same committee.
   The most efficient marketing is direct from the farmer to the consumer. The division has inaugurated a community marketing program in several areas of the state where they work with the farmers' markets, community leaders in developing a program for small farmers in that area that would provide direct marketing services to the consumer.
   The division has encompassed a vigorous export marketing program in the promotion and development of markets for Florida agricultural products. Cooperation has existed between the other Southern states in helping to develop the Southern United States Trade Association (SUSTA) to maximum potential.
   Staff members have compiled an export directory as well as a marketing specialist personnel directory for the 15-states of SUSTA. Export assistance has been provided to agricultural groups or individuals to solve some of the following marketing problems:
   Eliminating trade barriers, animal or plant certificate requirements, financing in exports, transportation and insurance procurement, contacting forwarding agents and working closely with U. S. agricultural attaches in foreign countries.
   This year a group of 70 Florida agriculturists visited the Central American Livestock and Agricultural Show in San Jose, Costa Rica. A staff member served as the guide for the goodwill tours group and many marketing opportunities were discovered by this tour. Many foreigners visited Florida during this past year and attended many of the functions planned in their behalf.
   The benefits of these conferences, tours and direct contact with Florida agriculturists has meant many sales to our state and have been most beneficial in helping our balance of payment on a national level.

FLORIDA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE

The goals set forth in the 1974-75 annual plan of work for the Florida Crop and Livestock Reporting Service were generally achieved during the past year. In most instances, efforts to improve accuracy and gain greater efficiency in the day-to-day work were successful.

Administrative records reflecting cost accounting procedures for salary, travel, and operating expenses were converted from electronic accounting machine summarization to computer processing. Conversion has provided improved cost records by work projects.

The joint administration of the Florida Department of Agriculture and the USDA statistical programs provides both efficient and economic operation of projects. New state and federal legislation prompted increased emphasis on assessing procedures for maintaining security of highly sensitive statistical data. Requests for information were answered promptly.

The monthly publication, "Florida Livestock Roundup" was continued with a strong demand for the variety of marketing information contained in this release. The Florida Cattlemen's Association endorses this publication by reproducing and mailing the "Roundup" to its entire membership. By agreement with the association, some mailing costs are defrayed with funds from the livestock market information project.

The annual publication "Florida Livestock Statistics, Livestock Summary" was continued as a compilation of all major livestock data available to reflect the position and trend of Florida's livestock industry with other states and the United States.

A turfgrass survey was funded by the legislature in 1974 and full time effort on the project was undertaken in July of that year. Selected elements of the turfgrass universe were surveyed using list sampling methods and the balance by means of an area frame sample comprised of 194 segments of land in which personal interviews were conducted. The latter phase was completed last fall.

Both public and private agencies cooperated generously in building lists for seven broad categories:

Hotels, motels, apartments, and condominiums; schools, colleges and universities; airports; golf courses; cemeteries; sod producers and parks.

The lists were broken into sub-strata in several instances where this appeared likely to improve survey procedures. Some of the lists were ready-made but in other instances much effort went into assembling and collating names from various sources and determining suitable mailing addresses—especially for the golf course, sod producer, and park lists.

Questionnaires were mailed to a sample of hotels, motels, apartments and condominiums, private schools, and parks, and to all names on all other lists. All non-respondents on the sod producer list subsequently were contacted, and a followup enumeration of a random sample of non-respondents of other lists was conducted.

Some manual editing, card punching, and computer editing of a large part of the list questionnaires has been accomplished. Sod producer questionnaires have been manually listed since the number involved is relatively small and much attention has to be given to individual questionnaires. The format of tables for publication has been set up and computer programming has been completed to produce needed summaries of list survey data.

Detailed results of the latest biennial citrus tree census were published describing the commercial inventory as of January 1, 1974. For the first time since the survey began in 1965, the department was able to supply the industry an inventory of new specialty fruit types by variety.

Details on acreage removed from the inventory for commercial development and natural attrition were also published for the first time to the delight of industry planners. Planning for the next upcoming census survey in 1975-76 progressed normally.

The 1974-75 citrus crop was the third consecutive crop of near record production. The October forecast of 174.0 million boxes was very close to the final utilization.

The grapefruit October forecast of 45.0 million boxes compared with utilization of 44.7 million boxes. The forecasts for specialty fruits also performed well using the objective surveys. The accurate forecasts enabled the industry to formulate effective marketing plans to dispose of the large crop.

Projections of the quantity of FCOJ to be produced during the 1974-75 crop year, using the October pounds solids forecast, gave the industry a very close estimate of the amount actually produced. The October 1 FCOJ projection was 1.29 gallons per box. This level was continued until May 1 when the level was raised to 1.30. The final yield of FCOJ was about 1.31. Monthly testing was conducted the first of each month throughout the citrus season with new projections published with the test results the 10th of each month.

Starting Sept. 1 a special sample of grapefruit was picked from the East Coast and the Central Interior to compare yield levels from these two different soil type areas. Individual samples were tested through December 15.

Beginning January 1 a special Valencia maturity survey was conducted comparing the upper interior with the lower interior producing areas. These samples were tested every two weeks through June 1. At the direction of the citrus crop estimates advisory committee, the grapefruit testing program was extended to include each month through March.

Monthly on-tree prices were published during the 1974-75 season based on spot sales for the various fruit types. At the end of harvest, a weighted season average price was published based on monthly utilization data as reported by the fruit and vegetable inspection service. Following the final sales of processed products and determination of service charges, final prices, both monthly and for the season, were published for the 1973-74 crop.

The Florida Crop and Livestock Reporting Service again joined the Market News Service in the publication of the "Citrus Summary" and "Marketing Florida Citrus" to provide annual summaries for the citrus industry. These bulletins provided citrus fruit statistical series under one cover for mailing to a single unduplicated mailing list.

BUREAU OF MARKET NEWS

The bureau of market news in the fiscal year 1974-75 took a number of preparatory steps toward reducing costs and improving efficiencies. Ground work was begun on consolidation of offices, circularization of mail lists, adjusted market coverage and changes in handling statistical data.

In the livestock section a new assistant supervisor was added to help meet the demand on administrative activities, and coverage of the markets in West Florida was initiated by adjusting assignments state-wide, reducing expenses and broadening representation.

The poultry and egg section in its new headquarters and facilities at Mango initiated more specific program coverage. Field contacts were increased and the handling of movement data was moved from Tallahassee under an EDP program to manual tabulation in Mango. A new reporting base is to be introduced next year to better serve small wholesalers and producers.

The greatest changes effected the fruit and vegetable section which underwent investigations into a consolidation of field offices and a shifting of programs and personnel. A new federal-state cooperative agreement was approved by Commissioner Conner to become effective July 1, 1975, under which we are closing four field offices and opening two new facilities. These changes will help the bureau meet rising demands on expenses while concentrating program operations for improved year-round services.

Efforts continued by the staff of the "Market Bulletin" to meet increasing demands for handling classified listings and covering agricultural activities. Legislation passed in the 1975 session will require annual circularization of the bulletin; and represents a major challenge in the next fiscal year.

BUREAU OF STATE MARKETS

The bureau of state markets continues to make progress toward the goal of assisting in marketing agricultural products, by providing leadership, facilities and information necessary to move farm produce from the farm to the consumer in an orderly and efficient manner, thereby assuring the consumer of good

quality and sufficient quantity at a reasonable price and a fair return to the producer.

Few marketing problems were experienced during the 1974-75 season. Transportation was more than adequate and prices were generally good. Volume of produce handled by the markets in 1974-75 increased more than 27% over 1973-74.

The 1974 Legislature appropriated at $2 million revolving fund to be used for new construction and modernization of facilities. Guidelines were set up to ammortize all expenditures over a 20 year period. In order to do this, rental rates were revised to generate enough money for operating, expenses, plus a minimum of 5 per cent of the cost of any construction completed during the year.

Major new construction projects completed in 1974-75 includes a packing house at Florida City, cooler rooms at Florida City and Plant City, renovation of several packing houses to accommodate modern equipment and a steel unloading shed at Immokalee, electronic truck and livestock scales at Palatka State Farmers' Market and Jay Livestock Market.

A portion of unit No. 3 at Florida City was remodeled to accomodate a community retail market which is expected to open in September 1975. The new south tollway has just been completed and terminates in front of the market.

This makes it possible for over a million people to have convenient access to this facility.

The Florida City community market is the only place in the United States where produce can be grown and sold the year around with such accessibility to this number of people. Because of this, it has the potential of being the largest market of its kind in the United States. Other community retail markets are planned during 1975-76 at Fort Myers and Pompano. The bureau of market expansion and promotion has been very helpful in promoting existing retail markets, as well as aiding in the plans of future market openings.

A speakers bureau for the entire department has been created. This has been very helpful in getting the story of agriculture to the people. Many of our market personnel have made presentations for the first time before civic clubs, youth groups and other segments of the agriculture industry, which has contributed immeasurably to individual employee growth and development.

Individual markets have been very successful in generating public interest in agriculture by conducting tours and formal market openings. Numerous legislators, city and state officials, agricultural community leaders attended and participated in these programs.

BUREAU OF MARKET EXPANSION & PROMOTION

Promotional activities during the past year covered many aspects of Florida agriculture. The bureau worked with the Florida Lime and Avocado Committees at an exposition in Atlanta and a restaurant show in Tampa; assisted the Florida Cattlemen's Association in several beef promotions as well as participating in a grassbelt beef conference in Atlanta; aided the National Kiwanis Club in their Farm-City Week activities; worked with the Plant City Strawberry Festival; participated in a promotion in Atlanta for the Florida Sweet Corn Exchange; planned promotions for the Florida Tomato Committee; planned and coordinated a chicken cooking contest for the Florida Poultry Federation; conducted an All-Florida Produce Week in the Clearwater area and conducted several All-Florida promotions in other states.

During the year, bureau personnel worked with other organizations such as: The Florida Nuserymen and Growers Association, Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association, Hillsborough Marketing Association, Florida Watermelon Growers and Distributors Association, The Cowbelles, Mango Forum, Zellwood Sweet Corn Festival, Florida Peanut Advisory Council, Florida Celery Exchange, Michigan Cherry Association, Florida Rabbit producers, USDA—Foreign Agricultural Service, Produce Marketing Association, Texas Agricultural Marketing Division, Florida Department of Citrus, AMVETS Conference, North Florida Fair, Florida State Fair, Kentucky Legislative Research Bureau, Florida Trend Magazine, State Farmers' Markets, the Texas Agricultural Marketing Division and the International Banker's Association.

The bureau remained active in the division's efforts to aid in exporting Florida's agricultural products. Bureau personnel planned the grand opening of SUSTA in New Orleans and designed an exhibit for display in the lobby. A monthly newsletter was published and planning and assistance given to the Florida International Agricultural Trade Council.

Bureau personnel worked the year around promoting Florida agricultural products through the various media.

Mini-Menu films were produced for distribution during Florida's 1975 vegetable season. Titles include Oriental Beef Skillet Supper, Cabbage and Beef, Watermelon Fruit Bowl, Carrot and Pecan Cake, Green 'N Gold Casserole and Celery Relish. The films were aired 550 times on 66 TV stations and produced 2,453 written request for the recipe demonstrated.

Radio tapes, entitled "Tips to the Homemaker," were distributed to 86 Florida radio stations each month during the year; each contained three releases on separate commodities. Subjects included selection, preparation and storage on each commodity.

Bureau home economists appeared on 43 television shows in Florida during the year and answered 1,082 requests for recipes utilizing Florida commodities. The home economists also wrote monthly food columns for several state newspapers and magazines, each column featuring a recipe tested in the bureau test kitchen.

The bureau continues to refine and finalize the agriculture film and slide presentation for school children. The program is designed to acquaint them with 44 agricultural commodities, from avocadoes to watermelons.

Each year, staff members assist the Florida State Fair in selecting a state agricultural queen during the Miss Sunflavor Pageant. Bureau personnel conduct a tour of agricultural areas to acquaint Miss Sunflavor with all aspects of Florida agriculture as part of her preparation to participate in commodity promotions and media appearances.

The bureau continued to publish and distribute a monthly clip sheet on Florida foods for weekly newspapers throughout the eastern United States. Fifty-nine press releases of importance to both agriculture and consumers were disseminated as the need arose.

Bureau personnel designed, developed and distributed point-of-sale materials for various Florida commodities to be used at the retail level. During the year, 155,040 kits were distributed in 39 states and several Canadian provinces.

The bureau has been working with the institutional food industry in the United States and Canada and publishes a monthly newsletter, "Feedback," to advise the industry on availability and use of Florida commodities.

Harvest festivals were held in New York City, Washington, D.C., Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Chicago. Food industry executives in each locality were introduced to representatives from several of the state commodity groups as a stimulant to market expansion and the further utilization of Florida commodities.

The bureau continues to present programs on Florida agriculture to women's clubs and the home economists remain active with food demonstrations for interested groups around the state.

An educational slide presentation has been prepared for retail grocers in training personnel in the produce department. The program depicts the proper methods of handling and displaying the many items of Florida produce.

Bureau personnel were active in writing and producing a stage play, "Times Are Changing", which was performed before the general session of the annual conference. The play has been published and is available to high schools around the state.

The bureau continued with normal activities in the areas of recipe testing and dissemination, merchandising calls in the eastern United States and Canada and development of speeches and slide presentations for various interested groups.

BUREAU OF LICENSE AND BOND

The last year was a very busy one for the bureau of license and bond. Our statistics indicate new records were set in some areas of our activity.

We now have over $18 million in bonds on file, including those for dealers in livestock. During the past year, 92 complaints were filed with this bureau, and over $137,000 was paid by surety companies and dealers in settlement of complaints.

Our field personnel made 6,999 contracts in connection with our enforcement of the license and bond statute. A record number of 2929 licenses, including supplemental locations, were issued last year.

The number of nursery dealers obtaining licenses as dealers in agricultural products greatly increased last year and our efforts in this industry remain strong.

Economic conditions appeared to influence bond underwriting and some dealers experienced difficulty in obtaining bonds while others had their bonds cancelled. These conditions also probably contributed to the increased number of complaints that we received.

The livestock prompt collection law received our attention with an audit of the markets' records and follow-up letters and discussion on their violations. The law was amended by the last session of the legislature and a strict enforcement policy will be followed in the future.

1967 Cheryl Johnson

1975 Pam Lane

1974 Carlene Jones

1968 Walda Anne Williams

1973 Barbara Der

Miss Sunflavor

1969 Judy Pettit

1972 Terri Ann Rickard

1970
Kathy Beschen
(married during reign)

1970
Diane Bockstanz

1971
Mary Palmour

DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY

Halwin L. Jones was employed in 1949 as an inspector with the State Plant Board, which was to become the division of plant industry in 1961 under governmental reorganization. He was assistant plant commissioner and assistant director from 1951 until November, 1964, when he became director. Mr. Jones was born March 7, 1924 in Crescent City, Fla., and was graduated from the University of Florida in 1949 with a bachelor's degree in agriculture and in 1952 with a master's degree in agriculture.

The division of plant industry's main objective is to protect Florida's agricultural industry and the public through its regulatory activities, detection and eradication of plant pests and honeybee diseases.

Major areas of responsibility include nursery certification, non-nursery certification, other special certification programs and regulatory activities.

These duties are accomplished through the aid of the division's plant specialists, plant pest technicians, and apiary inspectors stationed throughout the state. Field personnel are supported by administrative, scientific and technical personnel located in Gainesville, Winter Haven and Miami.

The division of plant industry is structured into seven bureaus which are operated under the guidance of an administrative section headquartered in Gainesville.

PLANT INSPECTION

The workings of the division of plant industry primarily revolve around the bureau of plant inspection, which is charged with the responsibility of the inspection of nursery plants for disease, insects, nematodes, noxious weeds or other pests which might be transportable on the plants or in accompanying soil.

During the fiscal year 5,911 active nurseries were under inspection, an increase of 867 nurseries over the 5,044 nurseries reported at the end of fiscal year 1974. This represents the largest single increase and the largest number of nurseries in the history of the division of plant industry.

Even with this tremendous increase in nurseries, an average of 2.9 inspections per nursery were made during the last year.

A total of 4,537 stock dealer and agent establishments were reported, agencies which buy and sell plants but do not propagate them, with an average of 1.33 inspections per establishment.

Approximately 63,000 illegally imported Star Ruby grapefruit trees were discovered in the state during the fiscal year. To date, 25,961 of these trees have been destroyed by the division under voluntary compliance.

Presently, 25,883 grove trees and 14,174 Star Ruby nursery trees exist in the state. These trees, located in Brevard, Hendry, Indian River, Polk, Lake, St. Lucie and Volusia counties, have been placed under quarantine by the division for a minimum of two years.

These finds prompted the division to delay its release of legal, indexed Star Ruby grapefruit budwood, which was originally planned for April 15, in an effort to locate all illegal budwood in the State of Florida. This ensures that legal propagations of the grapefruit and illegal scions do not become mixed.

The imported fire ant continued to move into previously uninfested areas with infestations being found in every county but Martin, Monroe, Gilchrist and Dixie.

Nine counties were treated this year under the division's ground treatment program, totaling 12,186 acres as compared to 10,685 acres in eight counties last year. The farmer aerial treatment program was continued in the interior counties with a total of 209,942 acres treated as compared with 277,952 last year. Nineteen counties were treated this year as compared to 20 last fiscal year.

The EPA held hearings throughout the year on a label for mirex but as yet no settlement has been made.

The sugarcane rootstalk borer weevil was detected in two new nurseries. Both nurseries were located at Davie in Broward County. The weevil was found in an ornamental nursery for the first time on May 21, 1974.

Biological control experiments are presently being conducted for new methods of control for larvae of the weevil.

PEST ERADICATION AND CONTROL

Personnel of the bureau of pest eradication and control administer the statewide fruit fly detection program, the spreading decline of citrus program, and other control and eradication programs as they become necessary.

The giant African snail, one of the most destructive land snails known, was declared eradicated in April by the division and the USDA. This is the first time that this snail, once thoroughly established has ever been eradicated anywhere in the world.

The palm killer disease, lethal yellowing, continued to be rampant, moving into two new counties. Six cases of lethal yellowing were found in Collier County and one in Hendry County.

Additional genera of palms which are apparently affected by the same organism believed to cause lethal yellowing of coconut palms, have been added to the host list. This list now includes 14 palms in addition to the coconut palm.

Besides encouraging the planting of the resistant Malayan variety of coconut palms, the division of plant industry's major effort has been in supplying the antibiotic oxytetracycline at half cost to counties and municipalities for injecting palms. The use of the antibiotic suppresses the spread of lethal yellowing.

Approximately 375,000 palm trees have succumbed to the disease, which is widespread in Monroe, Dade, Broward and Palm Beach counties. Lethal yellowing has more recently occurred in Collier and Hendry counties.

Total acres infested by the sugarcane rootstalk borer weevil now number 4,235. This includes 4,107 commercial citrus acres and 127 acres in landscape nurseries. The weevil has spread to Seminole and Broward counties and has created a serious regulatory problem on nursery stock.

Citrus growers continue to support the spreading decline program in an effort to control burrowing nematode. In the fiscal year 1974-75, they paid 60 per cent of the control program. According to the new spreading decline policy initiated in 1971, the growers support of the program will increase to 80 per cent on July 1, 1975.

CITRUS BUDWOOD REGISTRATION

The citrus budwood registration program was designed for the purpose of ensuring reliable sources of virus-free, quality budwood for the citrus industry.

Bureau activities during the past year were centered around the final stages of re-establishing a new budwood foundation grove and getting the new virus test facilities in operation. The new grove was dedicated by Commissioner Doyle Conner on Oct. 2, 1974.

The 80-acre grove is located near Dundee on four nearly-adjacent tracts of land. It is equipped with seed treatment facilities, a barn and a screenhouse, as well as a virus-test greenhouse.

Exocortis continues to be the most important virus tested for, as the industry shifts away from the standard rough lemon, sour orange and cleo rootstocks. For the first time in the history of our state, Carrizo and other exocortis-susceptible rootstocks were used on more than 50 per cent of nursery trees budded. Carrizo alone accounted for 48 per cent.

Heat therapy was begun on 27 citrus selections to eliminate tristeza virus. These selections will be re-indexed to confirm the freedom from this virus and established along with 15 additional tristeza-free clones under screen to serve as a source of budwood for distribution and research.

METHODS DEVELOPMENT

The methods development program points up the division's forward-looking orientation. A major portion of the section's work this year has been devoted to planning, layout and design of a wide range of unusual and important construction projects.

Completion of a new quarantine greenhouse, which will allow the division to introduce new varieties of plants into Florida, especially citrus, has been considerably delayed, due to engineers' under-estimation of costs of mechanical installations. By rigorous economies elsewhere, the deficit has been covered and the work is now progressing with the greenhouse and basic structure of the building.

Construction of a Florida citrus arboretum, a first-of-its-kind, is underway. It will eventually be the first complete taxonomic collection of citrus and its close relatives.

The soil has been fumigated and fertilized at the Winter Haven site. Irrigation lines have been installed, a greenhouse erected, a security fence with entrance gates is in place, and an asphalt parking lot is complete.

APIARY

Florida ranks second among the nation's honey-producing states, a rank made possible largely through the expertise of the apiary inspectors. Their prime responsibility is to examine regularly the state's honeybee colonies for signs of disease, especially American foulbrood, which is highly contagious among the brood of the colony, but has no effect on the honey produced.

Due to the inspectors constant examinations, less than 8/10 of one per cent of Florida's colonies show disease each year, as compared to three to five per cent in most states. This rate of infection is among the lowest in the nation.

During the year, 204,929 honeybee colonies were inspected in 5,050 apiaries; 1,229 colonies of American foulbrood were found and destroyed in 365 apiaries.

Apiary reports indicate 77,214 colonies were inspected and certified for movement to 17 states. Personnel of the bureau of apiary inspection examined and certified 15,406 colonies for queen and package bee producers.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY

The main function of the bureau of entomology include arthropod identification service, investigations of entomological problems of economic significance as well as of taxonomic importance.

Specimens identified from 6,289 samples received during the fiscal year totaled 69,091.

Over 157,887 processed specimens were added to the Florida State collection of arthropods for general reference.

PLANT PATHOLOGY

The bureau of plant pathology provides plant disease identifications, aids field personnel in conducting surveys to determine the presence and distribution of plant disease, and investigates various control methods for plant pathogens.

Investigations were continued on the biological control of milkweed vine, one of the most serious citrus weed pests. Bureau investigators have shown that a race of the fungus *Phytophthora citrophthora* is a pathogenic specifically to milkweed vine and that the fungus is highly effective in killing the vines under grove conditions. Studies on the variability of the fungus, host range, and efficacy data in general are being conducted.

From July 1, 1974, to June 30, 1975, 27 new diseases were reported for the State of Florida. The bureau processes 5,612 plant disease specimens at the Gainesville and Winter Haven laboratories.

NEMATOLOGY

Identification of plant parasitic nematodes in soil and root samples and identification of plants is provided by personnel of the bureau of nematology. The bureau employs four nematologists and two botanists.

A total of 16,061 samples was received for nematode identification during the fiscal year, an increase of 24.5 per cent over the past fiscal year. The botanists identified 1,681 plant samples, an increase of 92.6 per cent.

Both nematologists and botanists participated in various teaching activities during the year, including training courses for plant specialists, short courses for nursery workers, and classroom instruction and seminars for university students.

STANDARDS

Sydney D. Andrews was born in Tallahassee on July 23, 1915. He attended Florida State University and Biarritz University in France. During World War II he served in Europe with the U. S. Corps of Engineers. In 1933 he joined the department as a laboratory assistant, was later promoted to assistant oil analyst, and then to chief of the petroleum inspection section. In 1963 he was made assistant director of the division and then director in 1968. He is a past chairman of the National Conference on Weights and Measures and is currently chairman of the committee on petroleum and lubricants for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

The division of standards is charged with the responsibility of administering Florida's gasoline inspection, brake fluid and weights and measures laws. Its work, carried out through a coordinated program of field and laboratory testing, is oriented to protecting both consumer and seller alike.

This is especially true of the work done by the bureau of weights and measures, whose accurate calibration of weighing and measuring devices throughout the state assures a fair transaction to both the buyer and the businessman.

In the bureau of petroleum inspection, testing of petroleum products and brake fluid from both a quality and quantity standpoint safeguards all parties and points out to the industry careless or unscrupulous operators.

The division headquarters and main laboratory are located in a modern testing facility in Tallahassee. In the field, the division has a highly trained inspection force conducting a variety of tests on weighing and measuring devices and drawing fuel samples for quality analysis in the laboratory. Specialized field equipment such as mobile laboratories and large scale test units equipped with up to 24,000 pounds of test weights add to the completeness of the program.

A branch laboratory having the latest in fuel testing and weights and measures calibrating equipment opened at Port Everglades in 1974 to serve the needs of consumers in South Florida.

BUREAU OF PETROLEUM INSPECTION

More than 4.3 billion gallons of gasoline and kerosene were sold in Florida in 1974-75. During the year, 66,000 samples of these products as well as lubricating oils and brake fluids were drawn from retail and wholesale outlets by bureau inspectors for laboratory analysis. Better than 18 million gallons of gasoline and kerosene were found below the state standards of quality and removed from sale at Florida terminals and service stations.

In 1974, the bureau conducted hearings on and promulgated regulations for diesel fuel and fuel oil standards in Florida, extending quality assurance to users of these products. The program was initiated because surveys revealed that as high as 27 per cent of the samples taken in a pilot program were substandard when compared with recommended quality specifications. Since the testing program began, violations have been reduced to 10 per cent.

Petroleum inspectors make periodic tests on gasoline pumps, petroleum meters, vehicle tanks and liquefied petroleum gas meters at both wholesale and retail outlets. During 1974-75, 174,928 inspections were made on retail fuel pumps.

Approximately 5,800 wholesale measures and meters were tested. Those found inaccurate or incorrect were either condemned for use or placed under correction order.

Early in 1975, the bureau began receiving complaints and inquiries about substandard engine antifreeze-coolants being sold in Florida. Division weights and measures inspectors making routine checks of antifreeze for proper measure filed reports of brands suspected of being poor quality.

The division established a survey program and the petroleum inspection laboratory performed limited testing on suspected antifreeze. The results that brands were being marketed which were either ineffective, in that they afforded no freeze protection, or harmful to the engine because they consisted of highly corrosive salts.

The division of consumer services and the department's information services section assisted in preparing news stories about poor quality antifreeze, advising motorists to be cautious when making purchases. Because of its findings, the division plans to propose, to the 1976 legislature, an antifreeze quality inspection law that will protect motorists and reputable manufacturers alike.

BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Laboratories of the bureau of weights and measures house the primary state standards of length, mass and volume that are directly traceable to the National Bureau of Standards in Washington. From the laboratory, state weights and measures inspectors and other regulatory personnel receive calibrated standards and equipment to test all weighing and measuring devices used in Florida commerce.

In recent years, bureau responsibilities have grown, principally from scale testing, to a coordinated program, insuring that all weighing and measuring devices show true value. The technical personnel and inspectors undergo constant training to keep up with modern technology as traditional measuring systems are replaced with new, advanced methods and equipment.

Grocery store scales, taximeters, odometers, linear and fabric measuring devices and package goods sold from every retail shelf in Florida are inspected to be certain they give accurate quantity information. During 1974-75, more than 100,000 inspections, tests and calibrations were performed by the bureau in the laboratory and field. Weights and measures found measuring inaccurately or incorrectly were removed from use.

During the fiscal year, bureau inspectors stopsaled non-food packages valued at more than $129,000 that were found to be improperly labeled or short-weight or measure. Popular consumer items such as outdoor cooking charcoal and antifreeze were among many commodities cited for violations.

In almost every instance, investigations revealed that products are not deliberately short-packed. Problems at the packaging plant such as poor filling techniques, faulty equipment and carelessness are usually the culprits. Nevertheless, without the watchful eye of bureau inspectors, problems such as these could easily go undetected for long periods of time, costing consumers large sums of money in short-measured products.

Recognizing the importance of owner and user appreciation for weighing and measuring devices, the bureau encourages and sponsors self-maintenance programs. The laboratory certifies weights and other measurement standards for authorized scale mechanics and industry. It cooperates with county and municipal governments in developing programs at the local level, giving weights and measures the broadest possible coverage.

It is quite likely that, in 1975 the Metric Conversion Act will be signed into law by the President, ending America's isolation in a metric world. The legislation calls for voluntary conversion to the metric system and establishes a metric conversion board to enable smooth and timely transition.

Florida's bureau of weights and measures, equipped with metric measurement standards and expertise in metrics will be capable of assuring fair and accurate measure in the new system as the United States goes metric.

Distinguished Service Awards

For the past several years, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services has presented a distinguished service award for outstanding and dedicated contributions to the department. One has gone to an employe and another has gone to someone outside of the department.

Those who have received the awards since 1963 are:

	INSIDE	OUTSIDE
1964	Frank W. Risher	Sam Banks
1965	William C. Pierce	J. Colin English
1966	Alex Shaw	Harry Wood
1967	Paul E. Frierson	Rep. W. M. Inman
1968	Dr. V. E. Stewart	U. S. Sen. Spessard Holland
1969	C. Huxley Coulter	Dr. M. O. Watkins
1970	Dr. George Westbrook	Sen. Irlo Bronson
1971	Miss Bertha Munks	Rep. Howell Lancaster
1972	Harold Hoffman	Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Parrish
1973	LaVerne Tompkins	Congressman Robert Sikes
1974	Novell Hall	Sen. L. K. Edwards
1975	Dan Long	Lamar Blanton

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

The state Senate and state House of Representatives have had agriculture committees since before there was a department. These committees sometimes had different names but they were responsible for most of the legislation involving agriculture in Florida.

In the Senate from 1885 to 1909, it was simply the Committee on Agriculture. But from 1909 to 1923, it was agriculture and forestry. In 1923, it was known as reforestation and agriculture.

The name went back to just agriculture in 1925, but in 1927 and continuing through 1951, it was known as agriculture and livestock. The committees name reverted to just agriculture from 1953 to 1959 when it was agriculture and livestock.

From 1961 to 1967, it was called agriculture, oil and natural resources. In 1967 it was agriculture and livestock. And ever since, it has been called agriculture.

In the House of Representatives, it has been simply the agriculture committee from 1885 to 1969 with one exception. In 1949, it was agriculture, forestry and livestock.

Since 1969, it has been called agriculture and citrus.

The chairmen of these committees and their home towns are listed below.

CHAIRMEN

Year	Senate	House
1975	Curtis Peterson, Eaton Park	Wayne Mixson, Marianna
1974	Philip D. Lewis, West Palm Beach	Wayne Mixson, Marianna
1973	Philip D. Lewis, West Palm Beach	Wayne Mixson, Marianna
1972	W. E. Bishop, Lake City	Wayne Mixson, Marianna
1971	W. E. Bishop, Lake City	Howell Lancaster, Trenton
1970	Jerry Thomas, Lake Park	Howell Lancaster, Trenton
1969	Jerry Thomas, Lake Park	Howell Lancaster, Trenton
1967	Jerry Thomas, Lake Park	W. M. Inman, Quincy
1965	Ben Hill Griffin, Frostproof	W. M. Inman, Quincy
1963	Robert Williams, Graceville	W. M. Inman, Quincy
1961	B. C. Pierce, East Palatka	W. M. Inman, Quincy
1959	Irlo Bronson, Kissimmee	W. M. Inman, Quincy
1957	Tom Adams, Orange Park	W. M. Inman, Quincy
1955	Irlo Bronson, Kissimmee	Doyle Conner, Starke
1953	Dewey Johnson, Quincy	Doyle Conner, Starke
1951	Dewey Johnson, Quincy	Richard H. Simpson, Monticello
1949	C. L. Alford, Grand Ridge	George C. Tapper, Port St. Joe
1947	A. W. Wilson, Quincy	Irlo Bronson, Kissimmee
1945	A. W. Wilson, Quincy	J. C. Getzen, Bushnell
1943	A. W. Wilson, Quincy	J. C. Getzen, Bushnell
1941	R. S. Adams, Jasper	J. C. Harris, LaCrosse
1939	R. S. Adams, Jasper	J. C. Harris, LaCrosse
1937	Charley E. Johns, Starke	Amos H. Davis, Mt. Pleasant
1935	C. F. Raulerson, Fort Pierce	Carl W. Burnett, Madison
1933	M. O. Harrison, Palmetto	W. B. Bishop, Nash
1931	J. Frank Andrews, Madison	W. A. West, Milton
1929	Howard G. Putnam, Oak Hill	George L. Blount, Pompano Beach
1927	Pat Whitaker, Tampa	F. L. D. Carr, Tampa
1925	Howard G. Putnam, Oak Hill	W. B. Bishop, Capps
1923	M. O. Overstreet, Orlando	John C. McRae, Milton
1921	John Bradshaw, Jennings	John C. McRae, Milton
1919	W. E. Baker, Lake Geneva	Samuel H. Strom, Juniper
1917	J. L. Sheppard, Greensboro	Samuel H. Strom, Juniper
1915	H. J. Drain, Lakeland	C. V. Varnadore, Altha
1913	J. P. Hall, Putnam Hall	S. H. Strom, Juniper
1911	E. L. Carney, Ocala	J. L. Sheppard, Greensboro
1909	R. F. Hosford, Hosford	G. W. Dempsey, Ellaville
1907	E. L. Cottrell, Old Town	M. S. Knight, Columbia
1905	B. D. Wadsworth, Madison	S. P. Kirkland, Altoona
1903	B. D. Wadsworth, Madison	H. C. Clopton, Brent
1901	E. L. Cottrell, Old Town	M. S. Dowden, Homeland
1899	T. P. Chaires, Old Town	John H. Harp, Crescent City
1897	W. R. Clark, Wewahitchka	Mortimer Bates, Mt. Pleasant
1895	E. W. Bailey, Monticello	John H. Harp, Crescent City
1893	W. C. Thomas, Waukeenah	John H. Harp, Crescent City
1891	R. F. Rogers, Little River	E. A. Wilson, Lake County
1889	Robert F. Rogers, Live Oak	E. A. Wilson, Lake County
1887	Robert F. Rogers, Live Oak	Samual H. Strom, Alamo
1885	George M. Lee, (23rd District)	T. P. Chaires, Lafayette County